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SOUTHAMPTON
N SANITARY AUTHOR



THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON
Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition
OF THE
^{County}
BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON
For the Year 1891,
SUBMITTED TO THE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

BY
A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

M.R.C.S. ENG., L.S.A., D.P.H., &c.,

*Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Southampton, Visiting Medical Officer
Southampton Fever Hospital, &c.*

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MDCCCXCII.

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By the Order of the Local Government Board, dated March 23, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that the Medical Officer of Health shall “prepare an Annual Report, to be “made to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken “during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state “of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account “of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in his “district, and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Public “Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also an “account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over “places and houses that the Sanitary Authorities have power to regulate, with the “nature and results of any proceedings which may have been so required and taken “in respect of the same during the year. It shall also record the action taken by him “or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, and to factories and “workshops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied “by the Local Government Board, or to the like effect), of the sickness and mortality “within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.”

Southampton Urban Sanitary Authority, 1891.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH AND
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on various matters relating to the Public Health of this Borough, for the year ending December 31st, 1891, together with the tables and statistics required by the Local Government Board.

PART I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Enumerated Population 1891, 64,899 ; Area, 2,004 acres.

Density of Population, 32·4 persons per acre.

No. of Inhabited Houses in the Borough (according to Census 1891), 12,221.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

BIRTHS.

Year.	Males.	Females	Total.	Birth-rate.
1891	1069	976	2045	31·51.
1890	961	887	1848	27·86.

DEATHS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death.
1891	614	577	1191	18·35.
1890	622	546	1168	17·61.

DEATHS FOR THE QUARTERS.

	1890	1891		1890	1891
First Quarter ...	343	324	Third Quarter ...	251	227
Second „ ...	274	302	Fourth „ ...	300	338

TYTHING OF PORTSWOOD.

<u>BIRTHS.</u>				
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.
1891	164	141	305	30·93.
1890	123	140	263	30·4

<u>DEATHS.</u>				
Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death-rate.
1891	64	58	122	12·37
1890	61	71	132	15·2

The total number of deaths recorded in the Borough during the year 1891 amounted to 1,191, of these 1,069 were registered in the Town proper, and 122 in the Tything of Portswood. This number includes 68 which occurred in the Royal South Hants Infirmary and 131 in the Workhouse.

Area.

The Municipal Borough of Southampton includes the Tything of Portswood.

The area of the Town proper is 1,324 acres.

The area of the Tything of Portswood 680 acres.

Giving a total of 2,004 acres for the entire Borough.

Population.

The population of this Borough, 64,899, as ascertained by the census of 1891, shows a very marked difference with the estimated population of the previous year, which was 66,347. The estimated population was calculated upon the orthodox rule, of ascertaining the enumerated population in 1871 and 1881, and finding the total increase or diminution in population which occurred in the ten years which elapsed between the two periods. Having gained this information it has been the rule to assume that during the succeeding years the increase or diminution, as the case may be, which has occurred in the previous decennium, will continue to increase or diminish at a similar rate in succeeding years. From the increase which occurred during the intercensal period, 1871 to 1881, the approximate population for the succeeding years was obtained by calculations in accordance with the above hypothesis, with the result that the census of 1891 shows us that these calculations, carried out on this recognised

system, differed greatly with the enumerated population of 1891. This is a most important point. We depend upon the population for the accurate calculation of the birth and death-rate, the death-rate being the index of a town's healthiness, consequently, if the population did not increase in the same ratio during the 10 years, 1881 to 1891, as it did in the period between 1871 to 1881, the estimated population becomes inaccurate.

In the case of this Borough, the estimated population for 1890 exceeded by nearly 2,000, the enumerated population obtained by census in 1891, therefore the death-rate of 1890 was calculated to be lower than it would have been if the estimated population for the same year had been more correct.

It will be seen then, that although our death rate, **18.35** per 1,000 for 1891 is slightly raised, had it been ascertained on the estimated population instead of the enumerated, our death rate this year would have shown little difference. The total increase of deaths in 1891 over 1890 were only 23, as will be seen on referring to table 6.

This is an interesting point, as it shows how difficult it is to arrive at an exact estimated population, so many circumstances always existing which favour inaccuracies.

TABLE I.

Showing increase in Population in 50 years in the Borough—Town Proper—and Tything of Portswood.

Census.	ENTIRE BOROUGH.		TOWN PROPER.		TYTHING OF PORTSWOOD.	
	Enumerated Population of Borough.	Increase in Population compared with previous census.	Enumerated Population	Increase in Population.	Enumerated Population.	Increase in Population.
1841	27,744	8,420	27,103	8,433	641	13*
1851	35,305	7,561	34,092	6,989	1,213	572
1861	46,960	11,655	43,414	9,322	3,546	2,333
1871	53,747	6,787	48,061	4,647	5,686	2,140
1881	59,916	6,169	52,854	4,793	7,062	1,376
1891	64,899	4,983	55,037	2,183	9,862	2,800

*Note.—This census shows a diminution of 13 instead of an increase.

On reviewing the general statistics of England and Wales it is found that as a rule, many towns double their population every 50 years. The Borough of Southampton has more than doubled its population in that period, while the population of Portswood has multiplied itself in a similar period nearly fourteenth times.

Since the last Census the increase in population in the Town proper amounted to 2,183, less than half the increase of the previous censal period ; while Portswood population increased during the same period 1881 to 1891 2,800, as compared with 1376 during the interval between 1871 to 1881.

Many other interesting points will be observed in the above table.

The reason of the apparent diminished rate of increase in the population of the town proper appears to be due to the fact that many persons have left the town for the Tything of Portswood, which would account for a part of the great increase in that district. Possibly Shirley, which is a rapidly growing district adjoining this Borough, has also received a number from the town. Again the age distribution affects the rate of increase in population, there being comparatively far more young married people in Portswood.

Tables 2 and 2A show the increase in the number of houses which has occurred since 1881, also the greater relative proportion of males to females.

TABLE 2.

Census, 1891.

Southampton.	Inhabited Houses.	No of uninhabited houses and houses unoccupied on the night of the Census.	In process of Building.	Tenements of less than five rooms.	Males.	Females	Total.
TOWN PROPER	10,227	691	21	4,761	26,060	28,977	55,037
TYTHING OF PORTSWOOD.	1,994	124	20	„	4,465	5,397	9,862
Totals.	12,22	815	41	4,761	30,525	34,374	64,899

TABLE 2a.**Census, 1881.**

Southampton.	Inhabited Houses.	No. of Uninhabited houses and houses unoccupied on the night of Census.	In process of Building.	Males	Females	Total.
Town Proper.	9,090	395	49	24,966	27,888	52,854
Tything of Portswood.	1,409	80	36	3,283	3,779	7,062
Totals.	10,499	475	85	28,249	31,667	59,916

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the Borough during the year 1891 amounted to 1,069 males and 976 females, giving a total of 2,045 and a birth-rate of 31·51 per 1,000.

The birth-rate of this Borough has been steadily decreasing since 1883, when it amounted to 34·5 per 1,000 persons living, reaching its lowest rate for many years in 1890, when it amounted to 27·86 per 1,000. It is satisfactory to note that the birth-rate for 1891 (31·51 per 1,000) shows an increase over the previous year, of 3·65 per 1000.

The average birth-rate for the past 10 years, 1882 to 1891 inclusive, was equal to 31·1 per 1,000 persons living.

MARRIAGES.

It is interesting to note that during the year 643 Marriages have been contracted in the Borough, producing a marriage-rate of 9·9 per 1,000 persons living at all ages ; of this number 60 were registered in the Tything of Portswood and 583 in the Town proper. The following table shows the number of marriages which have occurred in the town proper since 1886, and it will be seen that the number in 1891 exceeded any of the previous years, and shows an increase of 63 over the number registered during 1890.

TABLE 3.

† Marriages in Southampton.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1886	481	1889	514
1887	520	1890	520
1888	551	1891	583

The marriage rate is influenced in a great measure by the supply of work and good wages. It is always satisfactory to find an increase in the marriage rate of any town, it being the index of its prosperity.

† For these returns I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. H. Rowland, and Mr. Curtis.

Death Rate.

The total number of deaths at all ages registered in the Borough for the year 1891 amounted to 1,191, being 23 in excess of the total number registered in 1890. 252 of these were children under one year of age, 426 were persons of sixty and upwards, the remaining 517 relating to persons varying between one and sixty. (See table 4).

The rate of mortality for the year was **18.35** per 1,000 living, at all ages calculated upon an enumerated population of 64,899, showing a slight increase (.74 per 1,000) over the death rate of 1890.

I would now refer you to table 6 wherein you will find a tabulated analysis of the total deaths for the past ten years. It is satisfactory to note that out of the increase of 23 deaths registered compared with 1890, 14 were due to accident or violence, leaving only 9 deaths which were due to disease or advanced age. There is, moreover, a diminution of 26 deaths this year compared with last from respiratory affections, while deaths from diseases of the heart show an increase of 21 over 1890.

The total number of deaths from violence were 61, viz: 7 due to burns, 20 to fractures, 8 drowning (against 14 in 1890), 11 Suffocation (against 6 in previous year), 10 various.

Analysis of Deaths Registered in 1890 and 1891.

				1890	1891
Zymotic, Specific, or Febrile Diseases ...	...	...	...	90	54
Parasitic Diseases ...	...	...	...	nil	1
Dietic Diseases ...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Constitutional Diseases ...	...	...	...	198	230
Developmental Diseases ...	...	...	...	103	148
Local Diseases ...	...	...	...	718	687
Violence, Accident, or Negligence ...	...	...	...	47	61
Ill-defined or not specified ...	...	...	...	12	10
TOTAL				1168	1191

The individual diseases under each of these classes are set forth in Table 10. It is satisfactory to note the marked decline in the mortality from Zymotic diseases compared with 1890. Three of these cases were due to Influenza.

Age Distribution.

It will be seen on examining the figures set forth in Table 4, that, compared with 1890, we have an increased mortality this year among infants under one year of age, and among those of 60 and upwards ; while the deaths which occurred at ages varying from one to five years showed a marked diminution, being a third less than the number recorded at a similar age in 1890.

TABLE 4.

Deaths from all causes at subjoined ages in the Borough of Southampton,
from 1882 to 1891.

Year.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.
1882	1111	256	125	40	56	346	288
1883	1283	291	223	49	50	348	322
1884	1052	226	123	39	52	304	308
1885	1190	281	169	42	49	319	330
1886	1153	270	109	44	57	318	355
1887	1214	286	145	54	59	321	349
1888	1094	252	130	52	49	290	321
1889	1081	212	145	31	44	296	352
1890	1168	239	158	44	53	326	348
1891	1191	252	102	41	55	314	427

TABLE 5.

Causes of Deaths in Southampton for Ten Years.

CAUSES.			1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Small Pox	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlatina	...	...	7	6	7	6	16	23	7	3	5	3
Diphtheria	...	...	4	4	5	5	5	3	10	6	7	2
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fevers.	Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteric or Typhoid	...	9	9	7	7	12	8	7	5	6	9
	Continued	...	5	3	6	2	2	2	...	1	...	1
	Relapsing	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	Puerperal...	...	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Erysipelas	...	...	9	5	6	3	2	1	3	4	1	1
Measles	...	...	1	93	2	44	...	14	16	30	14	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	25	18	5	60	11	27	28	13	32	5
Diarrhœa & Dysentery	...	...	34	33	42	19	25	57	26	25	17	13
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	1	1	5	9	2	2	3	5	3	...
Ague	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	111	109	112	107	132	114	107	89	105	100
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	...	...	173	204	121	176	207	177	164	149	216	190
Heart Disease	...	...	59	68	45	77	91	74	70	80	87	108
Injuries	...	...	27	55	38	47	32	53	35	36	47	61
All other Diseases	...	...	640	672	646	624	615	657	617	633	625	684
Total	...	...	1,111	1,283	1,052	1,190	1,153	1,214	1,094	1,081	1,168	1,191

Per Centage of Deaths in Six Groups of Ages to Total Deaths Registered for 1890 and 1891.

YEAR YEAR

1890 1891

20.5 20.8 per cent. of the total registered deaths for 1891 were infants under one year of age.

13.5 8.9 per cent. between the ages of one and five.

3.7 3.7 „ over five and under fifteen.

4.5 4.4 „ „ fifteen and under twenty-five.

27.6 26.2 „ „ twenty-five and under sixty.

29.7 35.7 „ „ sixty.

Showing the ages having the greatest immunity from diseases to be those between 5 and 15, and 15 and 25 years, the highest mortality occurring at ages over 60.

Quarterly Returns.

The greatest number of deaths occurred during the first and fourth quarters of the year, the circumstances producing this being the unfavourable meteorological conditions usually present at these seasons, also the increased mortality from respiratory diseases aggravated by influenza, especially traceable to the months of November and December, when Southampton was affected by this disease, which led to a marked increase in the weekly totals of deaths registered, and its influence is likely to become much more marked.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 252 or 20·8 per cent. of total deaths against 239 for 1890.

The true infantile mortality is best expressed in relation to number of births registered. This amounted to 2,045, the total number of deaths under one year of age being 252, shows an infantile mortality of 123·2 per 1,000 registered births.

In the Registrar-General's Report of England and Wales for 1891, the mean rate of infantile mortality was 149 per 1,000 births registered, or 14·9 per cent., showing the infantile mortality in Southampton to be under the average.

Many causes exert an influence in regulating the infantile mortality of different towns, among the most common being the nature of the commerce of the town. Take for example large manufacturing districts, here we find infantile mortality is usually increased.

The employment of women in mills and factories has a deleterious effect upon their infants, acting either through the constitution of the mother, or by reason of their being put out to nurse and improperly fed, while she is at work. Hereditary tendencies :—The inheritance of constitutional diseases has important influence on mortality, so also have the methods of feeding and sanitary surroundings.

The prejudicial influences common to large centres of industry are not present in this town, which will account for our rate of infantile mortality comparing so favourably with those towns belonging to industrial centres. (See Table 7).

As milk forms the staple diet of infants, it is necessary that every precaution should be taken to secure good wholesome supplies, using efficient means to check adulteration by systematic and frequent analysis of samples of milk sold to the public, also by careful and regular inspections of dairies and cow sheds, minimising the risk of milk being used from diseased animals, and securing its immunity from contamination by uncleanness.

TABLE 6.

Showing the Estimated Population, Births, Birth-rate, Deaths, Death-rate, and Percentage of Zymotic Diseases to Total Deaths, also Infant Mortality under one year to 1,000 Births in Southampton, 1882 to 1891.

Years.	Estimated population	Total Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of persons living.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of persons living.	Per centage of Zymotic diseases to Total deaths.	Mortality of Infants under one year to 1,000 Births.
1882	60,697	1948	32.09	1111	18.30	9.1	131
1883	61,391	2122	34.56	1283	20.89	13.8	137
1884	62,051	1966	31.68	1052	16.96	8.1	114
1885	62,737	1914	30.50	1190	18.96	13.2	146
1886	63,445	1926	30.35	1153	18.17	7.5	140
1887	64,156	1979	30.84	1214	18.92	12.1	145
1888	64,895	1996	30.75	1094	16.85	10.0	126
1889	65,615	1966	29.96	1081	16.47	9.8	117
1890	66,347	1848	27.86	1168	17.61	7.7	129
*1891	64,899	2045	31.51	1191	18.35	4.5	123

* Census.

TABLE 7.

Table showing the Comparative Mortality of Southampton with 21 other Towns.

Borough.	1891.			Infant Mortality. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births registered.	Average Death- rate 10 years, 1882-1891.
	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.		
Birmingham ...	429,906	34.0	21.67	171	20.65
Bolton ...	115,253	33.87	22.06	164.7	22.16
Bradford ...	216,938	28.6	22.1	186	19.47
Brighton ...	115,606	26.2	18.4	129	—
Bristol ...	222,049	30.2	20.8	139	19.4
Cardiff ...	130,283	36.3	22.2	148	21.6
Coventry ...	52,720	32.2	19.6	157	17.7
Gateshead ...	85,742	38.2	23.3	176	21.6
Huddersfield ...	95,656	24.38	22.96	185	20.50
Leicester ...	142,581	33.6	21.2	216	...
Manchester ...	506,469	34.0	26.0	192	27.2
Nottingham ...	212,662	29.8	19.3	170	20.0
Oldham ...	132,010	30.7	25.5	193	24.2
Plymouth ...	84,464	29.7	22.5	180.3	23.0*
Portsmouth ...	160,128	29.99	19.0	138	19.7
Preston ...	107,804	35.50	26.02	232	25.77
Reading ...	60,054	32.4	17.5	140	16.68
SOUTHAMPTON ...	64,899	31.51	18.35	123	18.14
South Shields ...	79,011	37.3	22.05	180	20.2
Sunderland ...	131,302	37.6	24.9	178	22.5
West Bromwich ...	59,500	39.64	22.53	177	20.7
Wigan ...	55,084	39.7	24.7	191.8	24.8

* Average 7 years. No records for 10 years.

This table shows that the death rate of Southampton compares most favourably with 21 other towns, having the second lowest mortality.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

Total deaths from Zymotic Diseases amount to 54, against 90 in the preceding year, and compare as follows:—

					<u>1890</u>		<u>1891</u>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	14	...	12
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	32	...	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	5	...	3
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	6	...	11
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Membraneous Croup	...	...	...	...	1	...	nil
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	17	...	13
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total					<u>90</u>		<u>54</u>

Zymotic Death Rate.

The death rate from this cause was '83 per 1000 of the population, against 1'35 per 1000 in 1890 and 1'35 in 1889.

The per centage of Zymotic Diseases to total deaths was 4'5, against 7'7 in 1890; 8'3 in 1889, and 9'1 in 1888.

The Zymotic death rate is a valuable test of the sanitary condition of a town. It is gratifying to note the marked diminution of the death rate from this cause compared with previous years.

The death rate from the several diseases under this heading, per 1000 of the population, for the year is as follows:—

					<u>1890.</u>		<u>1891.</u>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	'07	...	'04
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	'4	...	'07
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	'09	...	'17
Measles	...	...	...	...	'21	...	'18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	'10	...	'03
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	'20	...	'20

(A)

TABLE 8.

Table of Deaths during the Year 1891, in the Urban Sanitary District of Southampton, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

Names of localities adopted for the purpose of these statistics ; public institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																TOTAL.								
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	FEVERS.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.		Phtisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Injuries.			
													Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																
THE BOROUGH	919	235	91	31	39	233	290	Under 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	10	—	—	—	—	3	51	4	13	230	326	
Royal South Hants Infirmary }	68	2	5	4	8	31	18	5 upwards	2	1	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	71	95	86	27	295	593	
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Workhouse ...	131	7	2	0	4	34	84	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	8	15	32	61	
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Out-Door Paupers	65	6	3	6	2	14	34	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	26	8	2	75	122
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southampton Dispensary }	7	1	1	—	2	2	1	5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	1	—	34	56	
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever Hospital ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5 upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	5	
								Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1191	252	102	41	55	314	427	Under 5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	11	—	—	—	—	5	55	4	17	245	354	
								5 upwards	2	1	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	95	135	104	44	438	837	

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.

Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto ..	18	—	—	—	6	9	3	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	8	18

NOTE.—This table is in accordance with the Local Government Board form.

TABLE 9.

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1891, in the Urban Sanitary District of Southampton; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULA- TION AT ALL AGES.	Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.											
				Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Krysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Krysipelas.	
								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.						Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.			
THE BOROUGH ...	64,899	2,045	Under 5 5 upwards	2 12	38 59	4 16	3 —	— 60	2 —	— —	— 1	— 27	2 12	3 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Out-door Paupers ...	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Southampton Dispensary	—	—	Under 5 5 upwards	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Totals ...	64,899	2,045	Under 5 5 upwards	2 13	38 61	4 16	3 —	2 60	— —	— —	— 1	— 33	2 13	3 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

NOTE.—This Table is in accordance with the Local Government Board form.

Notification of Infectious Disease has been compulsory in the District since March 1, 1890, Situation of Isolation Hospital is marked "H" on Map.

TABLE 10.

Table showing causes of, and ages at death in the Borough of Southampton, including Public Institutions, for the Year ending December 31st, 1891

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES UNDER.														SEX.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total Under 5 Years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and Up- wards.	Total Over 5 Years	Males.	Females.	Totals
I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	17	13	30	10	1	5	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	24	25	29	54
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.	32	22	54	8	30	28	30	19	26	26	7	2	...	176	113	117	230
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	49	29	1	102	55	93	148
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.	137	63	200	19	20	23	46	70	111	132	59	7	...	487	376	311	687
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.	14	3	17	4	4	4	3	7	13	6	3	...	...	44	43	18	61
VIII.—NOT SPECIFIED OR ILL-DEFINED.	5	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	6	4	10
TOTALS.....	252	102	354	41	55	61	80	96	158	188	119	38	1	837	618	573	1191
CLASS I.																	
ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																	
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.																	
Diphtheria	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Measles	...	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	12
Whooping Cough	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Scarlet Fever	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3
Enteric or Typhoid	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	3	8	11
Small Pox	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Influenza	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	3
Order 2.—Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	...	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	8	13
Order 5.—Venereal Diseases.																	
Syphilis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Order 6. Septic Diseases.																	
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
CLASS II.																	
PARASITIC DISEASES.																	
Thrush	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
CLASS III.																	
DIETIC DISEASES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.																	
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																	
Rheumatic Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	6	14	17	7	2	...	54	24	30	54
Tabes Mesenterica	...	11	8	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	8	20
Tubercular Meningitis	...	11	7	18	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	11	15	26
Phthisis	...	1	4	5	4	25	24	8	7	4	...	...	...	95	51	49	100
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	5
Struma	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Anæmia	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	3
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Hæmophilia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Asthenia	...	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	6
Exhaustion	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	6	6
Spina Bifida	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
CLASS V.																	
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																	
Old Age, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	49	29	1	102	33	69	102
Premature Births	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	22	24	46

TABLE 10.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES UNDER.														SEX.		Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total Under 5 Years	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and Up- wards.	Total Over 5 Years	Males.	Females.	
CLASS VI.																	
LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Order 1.—Diseases of Nervous System.																	
Apoplexy, Paralysis, Brain, and Membranes ...	2	7	9	5	1	4	9	17	19	42	14	3	...	114	69	54	123
Spasmodic Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions, Epilepsy ...	52	21	73	3	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	11	44	40	84
Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Order 3.—Diseases of Circulatory System.																	
Heart Pericardium, Cardiac Dropsy ...	4	...	4	5	2	8	11	14	29	27	8	...	...	104	53	55	108
Syncope ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	6	3	1	...	...	16	12	5	17
Senile Gangrene ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2
Angina Pectoris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
Embolism ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Aneurism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Phlebitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Order 4.—Diseases of Respiratory System.																	
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy ...	29	26	55	2	5	3	9	13	33	40	26	4	...	135	105	85	190
Congestion of Lungs ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	5
Croup ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Laryngitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	4
Emphysema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Disease of Lung (not defined) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Empyema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Pulmonary Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Order 5.—Diseases of Digestive System.																	
Debility, Atrophy, Marasmas ...	35	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	38
Liver Disease, Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	1	5
Cirrhosis of Liver...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	10	5	5	10
Enteritis ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3
Obstruction of Bowels ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
Hæmatemesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	3
Disease of Stomach and Bowels	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3
Gastritis ...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	6
Stricture of Œsophagus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Dentition ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abscess of Throat ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Gastro Gastritis ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Intussusception ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gall Stones...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Order 6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System.																	
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	11	5	6	11
Hypertrophy of Spleen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Order 8.—Diseases of Glandular Organs of Uncertain Use.																	
Addison's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Order 9.—Diseases of Urinary System.																	
Bright's Disease ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	5	5	6	4	...	...	27	16	12	28
Diseases of Bladder or Prostate	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	6	5	1	6

Percentage of Deaths in each Ward to Total Deaths.

No.	1890	1891	No.	1890	1891
1.—Town Ward ...	8.8	8.5	7.—Nichols Town		
2.—St. James' Ward	10.8	9.9	Ward ...	10.0	6.5
3.—St. Mary's Ward	19.8	22.7	8.—Newtown Ward	10.8	13.1
4.—All Saint's Ward	8.3	7.9	9.—Bevois Ward ...	5.0	5.8
5.—Trinity Ward ...	8.8	8.3	10.—Portwood Ward	7.1	6.5
6.—Northam Ward...	10.1	10.4			

The highest mortality occurred in St. Mary's Ward and the lowest in Bevois Ward, the next lowest being Nichols Town and Portwood Wards. Nichols Town shows a very great improvement over 1890.

Mortality of Infants

UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE TO REGISTERED BIRTHS FOR FIVE YEARS IN
SOUTHAMPTON, AND FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Southampton.

1887.	145 per 1,000 births.
1888.	126 „
1889.	117 „
1890.	129 „
1891.	123 „

England and Wales.

145 per 1,000 births.
144 „
144 „
151 „
149 „

By the perusal of the above it is evident that the infantile mortality compares very favourably with the average for England Wales.

TABLE II.

Street Localization of Deaths occurring from Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, and General Diseases.

Ward.			Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1—TOWN WARD ...	...	...	4	2	96	102
2—ST. JAMES' WARD...	...	...	9	11	99	119
3—ST. MARY'S WARD	...	...	9	24	238	*271
4—ALL SAINTS WARD	...	...	3	9	82	94
5—TRINITY WARD ...	...	...	4	7	88	99
6—NORTHAM WARD ...	..	...	11	13	100	124
7—NICHOLS TOWN WARD	...	..	2	10	66	78
8—NEWTOWN WARD ...	...	...	3	10	143	†156
9—BEVOIS WARD ...	...	...	4	5	61	70
10—PORTSWOOD WARD	...	...	5	9	64	78
TOTAL ...	...	...	54	100	1037	1191

Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1—TOWN WARD.					TOWN WARD—Continued.				
Back of the Walls ...	—	—	1	1	Market Lane ...	—	—	1	1
Bargate Street ...	—	—	2	2	Mount Street ...	—	—	4	4
Bell Street ...	—	—	3	3	Nelson Court ...	—	—	1	1
Blue Anchor Lane ...	—	—	1	1	Orchard Lane ...	—	—	3	3
Brewhouse Court ...	—	—	1	1	Oriental Terrace ...	—	—	3	3
Brewhouse Lane ...	—	1	4	5	Pardy's Court ...	—	—	1	1
Bridge Place ...	—	—	1	1	Porter's Lane ...	—	—	1	1
Bugle Street ...	—	—	4	4	Simnel Street ...	1	—	6	7
Canal Walk ...	—	—	4	4	St. John's Buildings ...	—	—	1	1
Castle Court ...	—	—	1	1	St. Thomas Court ...	—	1	—	1
Castle Gardens ..	—	—	3	3	Strand ...	—	—	1	1
Castle Place ...	—	—	2	2	Southampton Place ...	—	—	1	1
Castle Square ...	—	—	3	3	Town Quay ...	—	—	2	2
Chesterfield Terrace ...	—	—	1	1	Westgate Terrace ...	—	—	1	1
Crown Court ...	—	—	1	1	West Quay ...	1	—	1	2
Cuckoo Lane ...	—	—	1	1	Winkle Street ...	—	—	1	1
Cushen's Court ...	—	—	3	3	Zion Hill ...	—	—	4	4
East Place ...	—	—	1	1					
East Street ...	—	—	2	2	2—ST. JAMES' WARD.				
Forest View ...	—	—	1	1	Albert Road ...	—	1	3	4
French Street ..	1	—	10	11	Beehive Buildings ...	—	—	1	1
Gloucester Court ...	—	—	1	1	Bells Court (Queen St.)...	—	—	1	1
Gloucester Square ...	—	—	1	1	Bernard Street ...	—	—	2	2
Goater's Court and Alley	—	—	2	2	Bridge Road ...	—	—	4	4
Gordon's Passage ...	—	—	1	1	Brunswick Square ...	—	—	3	3
High Street ...	1	—	8	9	Cambridge Street ...	—	—	1	1
Lansdowne Place ...	—	—	1	1	Canal Walk ...	—	—	3	3

* Includes 131 registered in Workhouse.

† Includes 68 registered in Infirmary.

TABLE II—Continued.

Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
ST. JAMES' WARD—Continued.					ST. MARY'S WARD—Contd.				
Canute Road ...	2	1	7	10	Dock Street ...	1	—	3	4
Chandos Street ...	—	1	2	3	Edward Place ...	—	—	2	2
Chantry Road ..	2	—	4	6	Elm Street ...	—	—	4	4
Charles Street ...	—	1	2	3	Elm Terrace ...	—	—	1	1
Charlotte Street...	—	—	1	1	Glebe Road ...	—	—	2	2
China Place ...	—	—	1	1	Grove Street ...	1	—	14	15
College Street ...	—	1	4	5	Houndwell Place ...	—	1	—	1
Cross Street, Rookery	—	—	2	2	James Street ...	—	1	11	12
Cross Court ...	—	—	1	1	Miller's Passage...	—	—	1	1
Deacon's Place ...	—	—	1	1	Nelson Street ...	—	—	3	3
Duke Street ...	1	—	4	5	Paget Street ...	—	2	3	5
Eldon Street ...	—	—	2	2	Pope's Buildings ...	—	1	—	1
Floating Bridge Road	—	—	1	1	Queen's Buildings ...	—	—	1	1
Guillaume Terrace ...	—	—	1	1	St. George's Court,	—	—	—	—
Henry Street ...	1	—	5	6	Houndwell ...	—	1	1	2
Jessie Terrace ...	—	—	1	1	St. George's Place ...	1	—	1	2
King Street ...	1	2	6	9	St. George's Street ...	—	—	4	4
Latimer Street ...	—	—	1	1	St. Mary's Buildings ...	—	—	2	2
Orchard Lane ...	—	—	1	1	St. Mary's Place...	—	—	2	2
Orchard Place ...	—	—	3	3	St. Mary's Street ...	1	11	125	*137
Oxford Street ...	1	1	7	9	York Square ...	—	—	1	1
Queen's Road ...	—	—	2	2	York Street, Houndwell	—	—	1	1
Queen's Street ...	—	—	4	4					
Queen's Terrace...	—	—	1	1					
Royal Crescent ...	—	—	2	2					
Russell Court ...	—	—	1	1					
Russell Street ...	—	2	—	2					
Smith's Court ...	—	—	1	1					
Sawmill Court ...	—	—	1	1					
St. John Street ...	—	—	4	4					
St. Lawrence Road ...	—	—	1	1					
Terminus Terrace ...	—	1	—	1					
Threefield Lane...	—	—	1	1					
Union Place ...	—	—	1	1					
Union Street ...	1	—	4	5					
Winchester Terrace ...	—	—	2	2					
3—ST. MARY'S WARD.					4—ALL SAINTS WARD.				
Albert Street, Chapel ...	1	3	9	13	Above Bar Street ...	—	1	2	3
Anderson's Road ...	—	—	5	5	Anglesea Place ...	—	—	1	1
Anglesea Terrace ...	1	—	5	6	Bannister Street...	—	1	2	3
Bates' Court ...	—	—	—	—	Bedford Place ...	—	1	10	11
Bell's Buildings ...	—	—	1	1	Birmingham Street ...	—	—	1	1
Bevois Street ...	1	1	4	6	Blechynden Terrace ...	—	—	3	3
Chapel Road ...	1	1	10	12	Canton Street ...	1	—	3	4
Chapel Street ...	—	—	3	3	Carlton Place ...	—	—	3	3
Church Street ...	—	1	—	1	Clifton Terrace ...	—	—	2	2
Coleman Street ...	1	1	8	10	Commercial Road ...	—	—	2	2
Cook Street ...	—	—	1	1	Cumberland Place ...	—	—	2	2
Coronation Terrace ...	—	—	—	—	Grosvenor Square ...	—	—	1	1
Crosshouse ...	—	—	5	5	Handford Place ...	—	—	2	2
Cumberland Street ...	—	—	2	2	Hanover Buildings ...	—	—	1	1
Dickerson Place...	—	—	1	1	Havelock Terrace ...	—	—	2	2
Deal Street ...	—	—	2	2	Hill Street ...	—	—	2	2
					Kingsfield Road...	1	1	3	5
					Liverpool Street...	—	—	3	3
					Manchester Street ...	—	1	2	3
					Marland Place ...	—	—	3	3
					Mount Place ...	—	1	2	3
					New Buildings ...	—	—	1	1
					Polygon Road ...	—	—	1	1
					Portland Street ...	—	1	1	2
					Portland Terrace ...	—	—	3	3
					Regent's Court ...	—	—	1	1
					Regent's Street ...	—	—	1	1
					Salisbury Street...	—	1	1	2
					Southampton Street ...	—	—	6	6
					Spa Road ...	—	—	2	2

*131 registered in Workhouse.

TABLE II—Continued.

Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Deaths	Total.
ALL SAINTS' WARD—Continued.					NORTHAM WARD—Continued.				
Spa Gardens ...	—	—	1	1	Kent Street ...	—	—	2	2
Sussex Place ...	—	—	1	1	Leyton Road ...	—	—	3	3
Sussex Terrace ...	—	—	2	2	Longcroft Street ...	1	—	1	2
Tower Place ...	—	—	1	1	Marine Parade ...	—	—	6	6
Vincent's Walk ...	—	—	2	2	Melbourne Street ...	—	1	6	7
Waterloo Place ...	—	—	2	2	Millbank Street ...	1	—	9	10
West Marlands ...	—	—	1	1	Northam Road, 75 to 240	1	—	6	7
West Marlands Terrace...	—	1	—	1	Oak Road ...	—	—	1	1
Western Shore Road ...	1	—	2	3	Parsonage Road...	—	—	1	1
Windsor Terrace ...	—	—	1	1	Princes Street ...	—	2	8	10
					Princess Street ...	—	—	3	3
					Radcliffe Road ...	3	2	12	17
					Rochester Street ...	—	1	—	1
					Standford Street ...	—	—	3	3
					Union Road ...	—	—	3	3
					Victoria Street ...	—	—	1	1
					York Street, Northam ...	1	1	6	8
5—TRINITY WARD.					7—NICHOLS' TOWN WARD—				
Ascupart Street ...	—	1	5	6	Argyle Road ...	—	—	1	1
Bevois Street ...	—	—	2	2	Bellevue Road, 1 to 31 ...	—	2	—	2
Broad Street ...	—	—	1	1	Brinton's Road ...	—	1	7	8
Clifford Street ...	1	1	10	12	Clovelly Road ...	—	1	2	3
Cossack Street ...	—	—	7	7	Compton Walk ...	—	—	3	3
Cossack Place ...	—	—	1	1	Derby Road, 1 to 136 ...	—	—	5	5
Craven Street ...	—	1	6	7	Dorset Street ...	—	—	1	1
East Park Road...	—	—	2	2	Exmoor Road ...	—	—	3	3
Exmouth Street...	—	—	4	4	Graham Road ...	—	—	2	2
Farmer's Court ...	—	—	1	1	Hartington Road ...	—	1	2	3
John Street ...	—	—	3	3	Laura Place ...	—	—	1	1
Longcross Street ...	—	—	1	1	Nichols Road ...	1	—	1	2
Magdalene Terrace ...	—	—	3	3	Northam Road, 1 to 92	—	—	3	3
Middle Street ...	—	—	1	1	Northam Street...	—	—	5	5
New Road ...	—	—	6	6	Northbrook Road ...	—	—	3	3
North Front ...	2	—	3	5	Northumberland Road, 2	—	—	—	—
Portland Place ...	—	—	2	2	to 130 ...	1	1	12	14
South Front ...	—	—	5	5	Oxford Avenue ...	—	1	3	4
St. Andrew's Road ...	1	2	9	12	Park Road ...	—	—	1	1
St. Mary's Road ...	—	—	2	2	St. Mark's Road ...	—	1	2	3
St. Mary's Street, 76 to...	—	—	—	—	St. Mark's Terrace ...	—	2	2	4
127 ...	—	—	1	1	St. Mary's Road ...	—	—	6	6
Trinity Road ...	—	—	4	4	Trinity Road, 36-38 ...	—	—	1	1
Trinity Terrace ...	—	—	3	3					
Waterloo Buildings ...	—	—	1	1					
West Front ...	—	1	—	1					
Wilton Street ...	—	—	1	1					
Winchester Street ...	—	1	4	5					
6.—NORTHAM WARD					8—NEWTOWN WARD.				
Albert Street, Northam	—	—	1	1	Alfred Street ...	—	2	4	6
Belvidere Road ...	—	—	1	1	Avenue ...	—	—	4	4
Belvidere Terrace ...	1	2	5	8	Bath Street ...	—	—	1	1
Bevois Street, 52 to 90 ...	—	1	8	9	Bellevue Road ...	—	—	3	3
Cable Street ...	2	—	—	2	Bellevue Terrace ...	—	—	3	3
Campbell Street...	—	1	4	5	Bevois Valley Road, 1 to	—	—	—	—
Clarence Street ...	—	—	4	4	15	—	1	—	1
Foreshore ...	—	—	1	1	Brinton's Terrace ...	—	—	1	1
Granville Street...	1	—	1	2	Bullar Street ...	—	—	7	7
Guildford Street ...	—	2	4	6					

TABLE II—Continued.

Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Deaths.	Total.	Ward.	Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Deaths.	Total.
NEWTOWN WARD—Continued					BEVOIS WARD—Continued.				
Cliff Road ...	—	—	1	1	Forster Road ...	—	1	3	4
Cranbury Avenue ...	—	—	1	1	Gordon Avenue ...	—	—	2	2
Cranbury Place ...	—	—	1	1	Livingstone Road ...	—	—	1	1
Cranbury Terrace ...	—	—	1	1	Lodge Road ...	—	—	4	4
Denzil Avenue ...	—	—	4	4	Middle Street ...	—	—	1	1
Derby Road, 115 to 270	2	—	9	11	Mount Pleasant Road ...	—	1	6	7
Dover Street ...	—	—	3	3	New Alma Road ...	—	—	1	1
Fanshawe Street ...	—	5	66	*71	Oxford Road ...	—	—	2	2
Frederick Street...	—	—	2	2	Padwell Road ...	—	—	5	5
Liverpool Street...	—	—	1	1	Peterborough Road ...	—	1	—	1
London Road ...	—	—	5	5	Portswood Road (portion)	—	—	1	1
Lyon Street ...	—	—	2	2	Rose Road ...	—	1	1	2
Middle Street ...	—	—	1	1	Valley Road ...	1	—	2	3
Mount Pleasant Road ...	—	—	4	4					
Mordaunt Road...	—	—	3	3					
Northumberland Road,									
125 to 250 ...	1	1	10	12	10—PORTSWOOD WARD.				
Onslow Road ...	—	—	1	1	Aberdeen Road ...	—	—	4	4
Ordnance Road ...	—	—	1	1	Adelaide Road ...	—	—	8	8
Raven Road ...	—	1	—	1	Belmont Road ...	—	—	1	1
Rockstone Lane...	—	—	2	2	Burgess Street ...	—	—	1	1
St. Mary's Road, 88 to 96	—	—	2	2	Duke's Road (portion)	—	1	4	5
					Dundee Road ...	—	—	1	1
9—BEVOIS WARD.					Eastfield Road ...	—	1	2	3
Alma Road ...	2	—	1	3	Highfield ...	—	1	5	6
Bevois Hill ...	—	—	5	5	Ivy Road ...	1	1	6	8
Avenue, 25 to 56 ...	—	—	2	2	Kent Road ...	1	—	2	3
Avenue Road ...	—	—	8	8	North Road ...	1	—	—	1
Bevois Valley Road ...	—	1	8	9	Osborne Road ...	—	3	1	4
Blackberry Terrace ...	—	—	1	1	Park Road ...	—	—	2	2
Cambridge Road ...	1	—	1	2	Portswood Road (portion)	1	—	3	4
Castle Street ...	—	—	1	1	Portswood ...	1	—	12	13
Cedar Road ...	—	—	1	1	Priory Road ...	—	—	7	7
Cliff Road ...	—	—	2	2	St. Denys Road ...	—	1	2	3
Dukes' Road (portion) ...	—	—	2	2	Westwood ...	—	—	1	1
					Winchester Road ...	—	1	2	3

* Includes 68 at Infirmary.

NOTE.—On reviewing Table 11, it will be seen that the majority of deaths due to Zymotic Diseases and Phthisis occurred in the poorer and more crowded parts of this Borough, proving the deleterious effects of over-crowding and insanitary surroundings prevalent in such districts.

The large number of deaths recorded as having occurred in St. Mary Street (137) includes 131 which took place in the Workhouse, situated in the same street, and the 71 deaths recorded in Fanshawe Street, include 68 registered in the Infirmary.

TABLE 12.

STREETS IN WHICH DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC OR MIASMATIC DISEASES HAVE OCCURRED.

DISEASE.	STREET OR PLACE.				NUMBER OF DEATHS
Diphtheria	Alma Road	...	...	...	2
Measles	Chapel Road	...	...	...	1
"	York Street, Northam	...	...	...	1
"	Cable Street	...	...	...	2
"	Coleman Street	...	...	...	1
"	Granville Street	...	...	...	1
"	Anderson's Terrace	...	...	...	1
"	Longcroft Street	...	...	...	1
"	Chantry Road	...	...	...	1
"	Duke Street	...	...	...	1
"	Dock Street	...	...	...	1
"	King Street	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	Radcliffe Road	...	...	...	1
"	High Street	...	...	...	1
"	London Road	...	...	...	1
"	Canton Street	...	...	...	1
"	Kent Road	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	French Street	...	...	...	1
"	Ivy Road	...	...	...	1
"	Radcliffe Road	...	...	...	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	North Road, St. Denys	...	...	...	1
"	North Front	...	...	...	2
"	Clifford Street	...	...	...	1
"	Northumberland Road	...	...	...	1
"	Radcliffe Road	...	...	...	1
"	Western Shore Road	...	...	...	1
"	Kingsfield Road	...	...	...	1
"	Cambridge Road	...	...	...	1
"	Portswood Road	...	...	...	1
"	Oxford Street	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Brinton's Road	...	...	...	1
"	Canute Road	...	...	...	1
"	Northumberland Road	...	...	...	1
"	John Street	...	...	...	1
"	Northam Road	...	...	...	1
"	Bevois Street	...	...	...	1
"	Union Street	...	...	...	1
"	Albert Street	...	...	...	1
"	St. George's Place	...	...	...	1
"	Chantry Road	...	...	...	1
"	St. Mary Street (Workhouse)	...	...	...	1
"	Nichols Road	...	...	...	1
"	Belvidere Terrace	...	...	...	1
Small Pox	West Quay Hospital	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	Valley Road	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	Derby Road	...	...	...	1

PART II.—GENERAL.

Southampton Fever Hospital.

During the year there were 25 admissions into the above Hospital, showing an increase of five over the previous year. Payments will be made for nine of these cases. The remaining cases were unable to contribute any sum towards their maintenance.

TABLE 13.

Showing number of cases admitted to Fever Hospital in 1891 :—

Disease.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Recovered.	Deaths.	Remaining.	Payments received.
Small Pox	2	13	14	1	4	NOTE—This does not include Out- standing Accounts of £47 8 0
Scarlet Fever...	3	7	10	...	...	
Total	25*		24	1	4	£22 4 0

* NOTE.—This total does not include 1 case which was certified as having Yellow Fever, and who was isolated for three days and then discharged.

TABLE 14.

Showing admissions to Fever Hospital for the past five years :—

Disease.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Small Pox	3	2	1	4	15
Scarlet Fever	...	3	1	8	10
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	...	...	...	7	...
Measles	...	...	1	1	...
Totals	3	5	3	20	25

Disinfecting Chamber.

Number of articles disinfected during the year :—

Beds and Mattresses- - -	62	Blankets, Quilts, &c. - -	1649
Bolsters and Pillows - -	133	Sundries - - - -	82

The disinfecting at the above chamber is carried out by the Hospital attendant. No charges are made to the public for such work.

Beds removed from houses infected by Smallpox were burned and the owners compensated.

Hospital Ambulance.

The means now at our disposal for the removal of patients suffering from infectious diseases to our Fever Hospital consists of a small cab, which was purchased many years ago to serve this purpose. At the time of its purchase it had seen good service, and it is not surprising that it is now dangerous to remove patients from any distance in this conveyance, there being great risk of its collapse.

Other reasons why the use of this cab should be suspended are : The whole of the interior is padded, so preventing proper disinfection after use. It has no provision for ventilations when windows are closed, securing little protection to the nurses who may be travelling with the case.

It is often necessary to remove patients who may be in a very weak condition, and should most certainly travel in a horizontal position.

It is difficult to place helpless people into a cab, and they are thus obliged to travel in an upright or sitting position.

I would suggest that as our yearly admissions to the Hospital are increasing, owing to the better nursing arrangements which have been made, it is advisable that an ambulance should be secured without padding. It should be made so as to allow patients to travel in a horizontal position, on stretchers which can be removed after use and disinfected. The whole ambulance should be so constructed that disinfection of its interior may be satisfactorily carried out after use, and on the stretchers being removed, the ambulance could be used for the purpose of collecting clothing and bedding requiring disinfection at the Chamber.

The Infectious Disease Notification Act.

This important legislative measure which was adopted by the Sanitary Authority in March 1889, has during the past year been of valuable assistance in facilitating the prompt adoption of precautionary measures for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

Table 15 shows that a total of 233 cases of infectious diseases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, this total representing 15 cases of small pox, 20 diphtheria, 3 membranous croup, 33 erysipelas 99 scarlet fever, 62 enteric or typhoid fever, and 1 puerperal fever. Of this total only 19 proved fatal. See Table 16.

Table 17 shows that the majority of the total number of infectious diseases attacked children between the ages of 5 and 10 years. Children under 1 year old, and persons over 65 being the least attacked.

TABLE 15.

Showing the Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases occurring in Southampton, and notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Week ending.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing or Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1891.								
January 10 ...	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
" 17 ...	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	5
" 24 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 31 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
February 7 ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
" 14 ...	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
" 21 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 28 ...	—	1	—	—	2	4	—	7
March 7 ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
" 14 ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
" 21 ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4
" 28 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
April 4 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
" 11 ...	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
" 18 ...	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6
" 25 ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
May 2 ...	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	9
" 9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
" 16 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
" 23 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
" 30 ...	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5
June 6 ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
" 13 ...	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	5
" 20 ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
" 27 ...	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
July 4 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
" 11 ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
" 18 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 25 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 1 ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
" 8 ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
" 15 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
" 22 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
" 29 ...	1	2	—	—	3	2	—	8
September 5 ...	1	—	—	1	4	3	—	9
" 12 ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
" 19 ...	3	1	—	—	5	7	—	16
" 26 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
October 3 ...	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
" 10 ...	1	1	—	1	5	2	—	10
" 17 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
" 24 ...	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	5
" 31 ...	1	—	1	4	7	6	—	19
November 7 ...	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	6
" 14 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
" 21 ...	2	1	—	1	3	3	1	11
" 28 ...	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	5
December 5 ...	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	8
" 12 ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
" 19 ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	6
" 26 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
" 31 ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	5
Totals ...	15	20	3	33	99	62	1	233

A Map showing the localities in which the above diseases have occurred will be found at the end of this report.

TABLE 16.

Number and description of cases of infectious diseases reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1891.

Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa are omitted from this table, their notification not being compulsory.

Diseases.	Quarter ending 31st March	Quarter ending 30th June	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.	Total for Year.	Mortality for the Year.
Small Pox - - -	—	—	5	10	15	1
Diphtheria - - -	5	6	4	5	20	2
Membranous Croup - - -	—	1	—	2	3	—
Erysipelas - - -	6	10	3	14	33	1
Scarlet Fever - - -	16	22	28	33	99	3
Enteric, Typhoid or Con- tinued Fever - - -	11	11	15	25	62	11
Puerperal Fever - - -	—	—	—	1	1	1
Totals - - -	38	50	55	90	233	19

TABLE 17.

Age distribution of cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health, for the year ending December 31st, 1892.

Diseases.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards.	Total.
Small Pox - - -	1	1	—	1	6	6	—	—	—	...	15
Diphtheria - - -	—	4	5	5	1	3	2	—	—	...	20
Membranous Croup - - -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	3
Erysipelas - - -	—	—	—	3	1	5	4	6	10	4	33
Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever -	3	35	38	11	10	2	—	—	—	...	99
Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, or Continued Fevers }	—	2	12	11	14	13	5	2	2	1	62
Puerperal Fever - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	...	1
Totals - - -	4	45	55	31	32	30	11	8	12	5	233

Cases of Small Pox occurring in this Borough, 1891.

During the year 15 cases of Small Pox were removed for isolation to the Urban Fever Hospital, West Quay, which shows an increase of 11 over the number of cases received during the previous year. The following are some brief details in explanation of this outbreak.

CASE 1.—J. H. R., aged 18, seaman, arrived in this port per S.S. "Tamar," on the 15th of August, from whence he was removed to the Southampton Fever Hospital. As far as could be ascertained, the disease was contracted in Pernambuco, where an epidemic of small pox was prevailing at the time of his visit. The patient had been vaccinated during infancy, the resultant marks being fairly distinct, and as the case was of a mild variety he speedily recovered, and was sent to his home at Totton.

CASE 2.—J. H., a negro, was admitted September 4th. After the admission of the first case every precaution was taken to watch the localities where seamen generally obtain lodgings during their stay in port, with the result that information of this case was obtained through the prompt action of the medical attendant (who first saw the case, and notified it under the Infectious Disease Notification Act), and of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. I immediately visited the lodgings of the patient, which were situate at 29, Cambridge Street, and superintended his immediate removal to the Hospital. The case assumed a severe confluent form, accompanied by delirium and high temperature. He asserted that he had been vaccinated when a child, but on examination I could find no evidence of this being the case. This patient was detained for some time in our Hospital, owing to the serious nature of his case and the delayed recovery. He was discharged as cured on November 23rd. All bedding that had been used by the patient at his lodgings was burnt, and the owners compensated. The house was thoroughly disinfected, and all removable articles were taken to the disinfecting chamber and disinfected. Notice was sent to the Vaccination Officer of the occurrence of small pox in this district, and some of the other occupants of the house were re-vaccinated. This patient was a fireman in the service of the Royal Mail Company, and had recently landed from the S.S. "Tamar."

CASE 3.—T. C., age 33, a negro in the employ of the Royal Mail Steamship Company as fireman on the S.S. "Clyde." This case also occurred at No. 29, Cambridge-street. On calling and making inquiries, I was informed that a fireman who had just arrived was ill. Upon examination I found the patient had symptoms of small pox. He was removed forthwith to the Hospital, where he remained until November 23rd. This patient had been vaccinated when a child, the marks of which were indistinct. The disease assumed a confluent and serious type, and recovery was prolonged.

CASE 4.—T. K., a negro, age 17, a fireman on board the S.S. "Para." The first intelligence I had of this case was obtained during my visit to Case 3,

where he was also residing. He was removed to the Fever Hospital at the same time as the previous case. He had been vaccinated when a child.

Tracing the origin of these two cases, it was ascertained that both men had spent one or two days in company with Case 2 before his removal to the Hospital on September 4th. As an interval of 14 days had elapsed before they were affected with the disease, it is fair to assume that they contracted small pox from Case 2. Both men were discharged on November 23rd.

CASE 5.—A child, C. S., age 10, residing in Castle Square, at a short distance from the Fever Hospital, was admitted on September 30th. The child had been vaccinated during infancy, and the case was moderately severe. This patient had been ill for 10 days previous to her admission, and had had the rash present four days. She had not received medical advice until September 30th, the day of her admission to the Hospital. Discharged November 25th.

CASE 6.—M. F., age 28, residing at Chesterfield Terrace, admitted to the West Quay Fever Hospital October 10th. The patient had been vaccinated, the marks being well formed. This case assumed a very mild type, she being discharged November 18th. The residence of this patient is also situated near the Fever Hospital, but the exact origin of the disease could not be traced. No communication by any member of the family had been held with the family of Case No. 5, or with any friend, relation, or persons who had seen any of the other cases. The illness commenced on October 7th, three days previous to her admission.

The above six cases either occurred within the borough or were imported from foreign ports, as their description will show. The most rigorous attention was paid to the thorough disinfection of the houses in which they occurred, in one case temporary shelter being found for the inhabitants while this was effected. The bedding used by each of the above patients was burnt, while all clothing and other articles were thoroughly disinfected. Notice was sent to the Vaccination Officer, and re-vaccination of the inhabitants carried out where necessary. These precautions, together with isolation of the patients, I am happy to state, prevented the occurrence of an epidemic of small pox in our borough.

Although Cases 3 and 4 occurred in the same house as Case 2, their origin cannot be attributed to any infective properties of the dwelling in which they resided; the house with its contents having been thoroughly disinfected; moreover, the history of their personal communication with Case 2, 14 days before the onset of their disease, shows conclusively that Cases 3 and 4 were infected by Case 2.

CASE 8.—T. W., age 28, residing at 72, Pound Street, Shirley, seaman on board S.S. "La Plata," admitted October 17th. The patient had been vaccinated when a child. This case was removed for isolation in our Hospital from Shirley. The disease assumed a mild variety, and the patient was discharged November 21st.

CASE 9.—J. A. W., brother to the previous case, age 25, admitted November 1st, was taken ill October 30th. This patient slept with his brother, T. W., on October 16th, being admitted into the Hospital 14 days afterwards. This patient had been vaccinated, and the disease, although far more severe than the previous case, did not assume a grave character. He was discharged December 16th.

CASE 10.—S. A. W., age 23, admitted November 17th, 17 days after the admission of Case 9, from whom she evidently contracted the disease. Ill three days previous to admission, rash appearing on the morning of the 17th. Had been vaccinated during infancy, but not re-vaccinated. Sister to two previous cases.

The above three cases, 8, 9, and 10, were removed from the district of Shirley to the Southampton Fever Hospital for isolation, and I am unable to state what precautions were carried out in regard to disinfecting of house, etc., it being situated out of my district.

CASE 11.—T. B., age 28 years, residing at Pear Tree Green, a ship's plate layer, admitted November 21st. The patient complained of having been ill for eight days previous to his admission. This case assumed a semi-confluent form. This patient had been vaccinated in childhood, three moderate scars remaining. It appears difficult to trace the source of infection in this case.

CASE 12.—T. B., age 24, wife of the previous case, admitted to the Fever Hospital December 1st. The patient complained of being ill two days previous to admission. This patient was vaccinated in childhood, one mark resulting, also re-vaccinated in three places on November 23rd, very small marks resulting in two places. The case assumed a discreet or mild form without complications. She contracted the disease from previous case, and was discharged January 17th.

CASE 13.—T. B., residing at Pear Tree Green, age two months. The child was vaccinated shortly before admission, which did not appear to have taken very successfully, one faint mark only being perceptible. This case was

admitted December 2nd to the Fever Hospital, afterwards assuming a very severe confluent form, accompanied by high temperature and adynamic symptoms, resulting in death December 10th.

CASE 14.—K. B., admitted December 4th, age one year and seven months, was stated to have been vaccinated in early infancy, also on November 24th, 1891, but, on careful examination, no signs whatever could be found of the vaccination of either periods. The case assumed a severe confluent form, but fortunately terminated in recovery.

CASE 15.—J. K., residing at No. 21, St. John's Road, Woolston, a ship's boilermaker, admitted December 4th. Patient complained of being ill four days before admission, the rash appearing on December 3rd. He had been vaccinated in early childhood, three large scars being present. Fourteen days before his admission to the Hospital he visited Case 11, being deputed to convey some money to this patient. At the time of his visit Case 11 was confined to his room, having his face and hands covered by the rash of small pox. This case assumed a confluent form, accompanied by very high temperature ; recovery followed, and the patient was discharged.

The above five cases were all removed from Woolston for isolation in the West Quay Fever Hospital.

I am happy to state that at the time of this Report going to press the Fever Hospital was empty, and the town perfectly free from small pox and the chances of its recurring, unless re-imported. I feel certain we owe our escape from an epidemic to the prompt isolation of infected cases, also the willing co-operation of the patients and medical attendants.

Typhoid Fever.

The total number of cases notified amounted to 62, compared with 48 for the latter nine months in the previous year, 11 ending fatally. The majority of cases, however, were of a mild type, and as will be seen on referring to Table 15, the disease did not assume an epidemic form, the cases occurring fairly evenly throughout the entire year. The origin in each case was carefully sought, the majority of them being due, no doubt, to the various sanitary defects found connected with the house. A tabulated summary of these cases may be seen in Table 18.

TABLE 18.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF ENTERIC, TYPHOID, OR CONTINUED FEVERS
OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH IN 1891.

NO.	DATE.	STREET.	SANITARY DEFECTS FOUND.	REMARKS.
1	Jan. 5	Coleman Court	... Ash heap close to house ...	Patient treated at home. Re-
2	" 20	Derby Road	... Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto [covered]
3	Feb. 2	Marine Street	... Came home ill from the Cape ...	Ditto
4	" 3	North Road	... Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto Died
5	" 3	Aberdeen Road	... Ditto	Ditto Recovered
6	" 27	Belvidere Terrace	...	
7	" 27	Northumberland Road	Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer and ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
8	" 28	Craven Street	... Ditto	Ditto
9	" 28	North Front	... Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto Died
10	Mar. 7	Adelaide Road	...	Ditto Recovered
11	" 16	Aberdeen Road	...	Ditto
12	Ap. 11	Hanover Buildings	... Defective house drain ...	Ditto
13	" 15	Adelaide Road	...	Ditto
14	May 8	Clifford Street	... Slop stone sink drain connected direct with house sewer ...	Ditto Died
15	" 5	Spa Gardens	... Drain defective ...	Ditto Recovered
16	" 19	Chantry Road	... Ash heap in yard ...	Ditto
17	" 25	Northumberland Road	Slop stone sink drain connected direct with house sewer. Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto Died
18	" 30	North Front	...	Ditto Died
19	June 1	Lower Canal Walk	... Drain defective ...	Ditto Recovered
20	" 22	Winchester Street	... Had been engaged in repairing some drains which were in a very bad state ...	Ditto
21	July 13	Radcliffe Road	...	Ditto
22	Aug 21	Clifford Street	... Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
23	" 28	Radcliffe Road	...	Ditto Died
24	Sept. 5	Weymouth Terrace	...	Ditto Died
25	" 5	Saw Mill Cut	...	Ditto Recovered
26	" 7	New Road	... Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto
27	" 14	South Front	...	Ditto
28	" 15	Anderson's Road	... Drain very defective. Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	2 cases; 1 removed to R.S.H. Infirmary. Recovered [home. Recovered]
29	" 15	Dock Street...	... Drain untrapped ...	3 cases. Patients treated at
30	" 17	Kingsfield Road	... Defective drain ...	Ditto Died
31	" 18	Marine Parade	... First case came home ill from a distance ...	2 cases. Ditto Recovered
32	" 19	Northumberland Road	Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto
33	" 24	Queen Street	... Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
34	Oct. 7	Portswood Road	...	Ditto
35	" 10	Peto Street...	... Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto
36	" 13	Cambridge Road	... Ditto	Ditto Died

TABLE 18.—*Continued.*

No.	DATE.	STREET.	SANITARY DEFECTS FOUND.	REMARKS.
37	Oct. 21	Elm Street, Chapel ...	Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Patient treated at home. Re- [covered]
38	" 26	Bevois Street ...	Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
39	" 27	Queen's Terrace ...	Came to town ill ...	Ditto
40	" 27	Dock Street...	Ash heap close to house ...	2 cases. Ditto
41	" 28	Radcliffe Road ...	Ditto	Ditto
42	Nov. 3	Graham Road ...	Ditto	Ditto
43	" 19	Oxford Street ...		Ditto
44	" 20	Oxford Street ...		Ditto
45	" 24	St. Andrew's Road ...	Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto Died Recovered
46	" 28	Winchester Street ...		Ditto
47	Dec. 12	New Road ...	Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
48	" 15	Northam Road ...	Slop stone sink drain connected direct to house sewer ...	Ditto
49	" 15	Frederick Street ...	Ditto, and ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
50	" 21	Princess Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
51	" 29	Saw Mill Cut ...		Ditto

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year amounted to 99. Ten of these cases were removed to the Fever Hospital. (See Table 13.) This disease did not occur in an epidemic form, the total number being evenly distributed over the year. (See Table 15.) Of the 99 cases, only three proved fatal, showing the mild degree of the disease.

Erysipelas.

The number notified during the year amounted to 33. This disease was of a mild type, only proving fatal in one instance.

Diphtheria.

Twenty cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. This number compares favourably with 38 which were notified during the latter nine months of 1890. The number of cases ending fatally amounted to two only, showing the unusual mildness of the disease. The results obtained from inquiries into these cases are arranged in Table 19.

TABLE 19.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF DIPHTHERIA OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH IN 1891.

No.	DATE.	LOCALITY.	SANITARY DEFECTS FOUND.	REMARKS.
1	Jan. 6	Dover Street... ..	Ash heap in yard	Patient treated at home. Re- [covered
2	Feb. 2	Spear Road	Waste pipe from slop stone sink connected direct to house drain	
3	„ 26	Bevois Valley Road...	Drain choked ; stack pipe con- nected direct to house drain ; tank in yard for collecting spring water and supplying w.c.	Ditto
4	Mar. 3	Padwell Road		Ditto
5	„ 28	London Road		Ditto
6	April 4	Northbrook Road ...	Waste pipe from slop drain sink connected direct with house drain	Ditto
7	„ 30	St. Mark's Terrace ...	Ash heap in yard	Ditto
8	June 9	Alma Road	Drain found defective	3 cases occurred here, 2 of them being fatal
9	„ 27	Bellevue Road	Defective lavatory drain ; soil pipe unventilated	2 cases. Patients treated at home. Recovered
10	Aug 24	Miller's Passage, East Street	Untrapped drain	Ditto
11	„ 31	Alfred Street		Ditto
12	Sep. 19	Bridge Road	Defective house drain	Ditto
13	Oct. 12	Dundee Road		Ditto
14	Nov. 2	Valley Road	Sink drain defective	Ditto
15	„ 20	Jessie Terrace	Ash heap close to house ...	Ditto
16	„ 26	Portswood Road	Sink connected direct to house drain. House drain defective	Ditto
17	Dec. 8	Livingstone Road ...		Ditto

TABLE 20.

† Vaccination Returns for Town proper.

Years.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccinated.	Died Unvaccinated	Insusceptable to Vaccination.	Postponed and whereabouts unknown.	Total.
1888	1710	1391	144	1	174	1710
1889	1660	1272	138	1	249	1660
1890	1585	1263	143	3	176	1585

† For these returns I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Ure. The returns relate to 1890, as the 1891 returns are not completed until August, 1892.

The following form will show the careful inquiries which have been carried out in regard to every case of infectious disease notified, immediately after the receipt of their notification.

These forms provide valuable assistance in tracing the origin of infectious diseases.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT after visiting houses containing person or persons, suffering from an infectious disease, notified under "Infectious and Disease Notification Act, 1889."

Name and Address of occupier	...	...	...	...	...	...
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Name of Invalid	...	...	...	...	...	...
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Age and Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Occupation, or School attended	..	...	...	...	...	...
--------------------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of adults in house	...	...	...	...	...	...
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of children in house	..	...	...	...	...	...
-----------------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Has this disease previously affected any other resident in the house ?	...	...	...	...	...
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

If so, state when and if recovered	...	...	...	...	...
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

State date of outset of present illness	...	...	...	...	...
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Is there any similar disease in the immediate neighbourhood (that is in the house close by) or have any relations or friends of the invalid had the disease in their houses?	...	...	...	...	...
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

MILK SUPPLY.

Name and Address of Milkman	...	...	...	...	...
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

WATER SUPPLY.

Town Water or Well, if from well note position, depth of well, proximity of cesspools and drains to ditto, and convey Winchester quart for examination	...	...
--	-----	-----

Cistern, situation of.	Cleanliness of	and when last cleansed.	Note if any foreign
matter in cistern.	Material lined with.	Condition of cover	...

Waste pipe or overflow, situation of	...	...	...	...	...
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Is there any direct communication between chief cistern and closet pan, drain, or soil pipe?	...	...	...	...	...
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Is there a flushing cistern for closet and in good order?	...
---	-----

CLOSET, SINKS, DRAINS, &c.

Closet pan, clean or otherwise	...	...	...	...	...
Situation of closet, indoor or outdoor		...	...	...	...
How Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...
State character (long hopper, short hopper, &c.	...	...	...	...	...

SCULLERY OR KITCHEN SINK.

State where and how the waste pipe empties from sink	...	...	...
Bath-room waste pipe, where and how does it empty ?	...	...	...
Do the inhabitants complain of any noxious or unpleasant smells about house ?	Note		
exact spot where odour arises and examine drains for leakage with peppermint ...			
Are the drains ventilated and how are they trapped ?	...	...	...
How do the stack pipes discharge (into drain, or open gully) ?		...	...
Are the drains frequently flushed ?	...	...	...
Note character of all traps in yard, &c. Instruct occupier to frequently flush drains and occasionally use disinfectants.			

ASH-BINS OR PITS.

Situation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions of structure, cover, &c.	...	...	...	—	...	...
Condition of contents, note if any decaying vegetable or animal matter	...	...	...	...	...	}
Are there any windows near ashpit ?	...	...	...	...	...	
Precautions taken by occupier to prevent spread of disease	...	...	...	...	...	}
Action taken by Sanitary Authority if any	...	...	...	...	...	

NAME OF INSPECTOR _____

DATE OF INSPECTION _____

Name of Owner

Address

Southampton Fever Hospital.

There exists much room for improvement in regard to our present accommodation for the reception and successful isolation of infectious diseases, both in regard to the situation of the Hospital and the limited number of cases which it is able to receive. This has never appeared more forcibly than during the time Small Pox continued to arrive in our town from neighbouring districts and abroad.

Our present Hospital, consisting as it does of two private houses, prevents more than one variety of disease being received at the same time. Consequently, when occupied by Small Pox it was necessary to refuse applications for the admission of patients suffering from Scarlatina and Diphtheria. A better situation for the Fever Hospital is greatly needed. I hope to lay a further report upon this subject before you, and would point out that any expenditure which the erection of a proper Hospital would entail, should be considered as an insurance securing the public from the chances of epidemics.

METEOROLOGY.

By the courtesy of Sir Charles Wilson I am able to annex an abstract from the Meteorological Register of the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year, 1891.

This table shows the year to have been an exceptionally wet one.

The total rain-fall recorded in inches amounting to 38·803 inches for the year, compared with 26·4 inches for the year ending December, 31st, 1890.

The greatest rain-fall registered in any one month was that of 9·812 inches (over one fourth of the yearly total), which fell in October. The months of August and December having a rain-fall of 5·488 and 4·975 inches respectively.

Rain Storms.

During the year four very heavy storms occurred on the following dates :

August 20th, amount of rain falling in 24 hours 1·610 inches.

October 6th " " " " 1·300 "

November 10th " " " " 1·307 "

December 1st " " " " 1·270 "

The area of this Borough being 2,004 acres, the total rain-fall of the year over this area was equal to 1,758,725,331·8 gallons of water.

Barometrical Readings.

The average mean for the year was 29·989 inches, the highest reading occurring Feb. 4th, viz., 30·739 inches, while the lowest was registered on November 11th, 28·470 inches.

Temperature.

The greatest maximum temperature recorded was that of 81·8 degrees fah. on May 13th, and the lowest minimum 16 degrees fah., Jan. 19th., being 16 degrees of frost. The coldest months of the year were January, February and March, when the approximate mean temperature for the month was recorded as 35·5 degrees, 41·1 degrees, and 41·1 degrees Fah., respectfully.

Sunshine.

The total number of hours of recorded sunshine amounted to 1657·5, compared with 1654·3 hours in the previous year. The brightest month was that of June, when 225·7 hours of sunshine were recorded, while November was the lowest, having only 62·2 hours. The three finest days of the year were May 31st, June 20th, and July 2nd, having respectively 13·4, 13·0, and 13·7 hours of sunshine.

TABLE 21.

Abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1891.

Month.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° at mean sea level.						Temperature.										Rainfall.				Recorded Sunshine.		
	Mean at			Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Mean at		Mean		Approximate Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total in inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	Number of days on which .01 or more fell.	Total No. of Hours	Maximum number.	Date.
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.						9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Deg.	Deg.										
								Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.										
January ...	inches. 30·185	inches. 30·163	inches. 30·715	11th	inches. 29·536	20th	33·3	34·8	41·1	29·9	35·5	52·7	31st	Deg. 16·0	19th	3·107	Inches. 0·615	29th	13	92·6	* 7·0	18th	
February ...	30·487	30·482	30·739	4th	29·974	26th	36·0	38·6	49·8	32·4	41·1	66·2	28th	26·6	11th & 24th	0·028	0·022	7th	1	123·0	8·5	26th	
March ...	29·867	29·847	30·508	3rd	29·201	10th	41·2	39·2	47·7	34·5	41·1	61·5	1st	24·6	12th	2·687	0·572 *	9th	16	91·5	8·4	26th & { 17th & 24th	
April ...	29·988	29·982	30·281	20th	29·557	5th	47·4	44·4	53·6	37·9	45·7	66·6	28th	27·6	1st	0·999	0·640	4th	7	138·2	12·4	31st	
May ...	29·799	29·814	30·240	12th	29·279	18th	54·7	49·7	60·7	43·5	52·1	81·8	13th	30·5	17th	2·504	0·385	17th	18	204·7	13·4	20th	
June ...	30·033	30·021	30·438	12th	29·710	4th	63·0	59·0	70·8	52·3	61·5	81·7	19th	38·3	10th	1·802	0·646	23rd	10	225·7	13·0	20th	
July ...	29·966	29·973	30·276	14th	29·651	29th	63·2	59·0	69·6	53·3	61·4	76·5	11th	47·8	29th	2·451	0·512	26th	17	214·1	13·7	2nd	
August ...	29·859	29·842	30·204	8th	29·374	20th	61·5	57·7	67·4	52·8	60·1	74·3	12th	43·8	30th	5·488	1·610	20th	22	155·1	11·5	16th	
September..	30·037	30·039	30·379	16th	29·550	1st	61·4	56·7	67·0	51·6	59·3	80·1	12th	43·5	24th	1·330	0·175	30th	16	153·0	11·8	10th	
October ...	29·773	29·790	30·647	31st	29·079	13th	52·9	50·3	58·5	45·4	51·9	66·5	9th	31·9	31st	9·812	1·300	6th	20	132·4	8·7	2nd	
November	29·861	29·858	30·618	5th	28·470	11th	43·1	43·7	49·4	38·3	43·8	55·8	18th	28·2	25th	3·620	1·307	10th	16	62·2	7·9	2nd	
December ..	30·015	30·009	30·689	22nd	29·251	13th	41·6	42·4	48·3	37·5	42·9	54·9	5th	20·8	24th	4·975	1·270	1st	21	65·0	6·1	19th	
For the year	29·989	29·985	30·739	Feb. 4th	28·470	Nov. 11th	49·9	48·0	57·0	42·4	4·97	81·8	May. 13th	16·0	Jany 19th	38·803	1·610	Aug. 20th	177	1657·5	13·7	July 2nd	

* Melted Snow

Cases of Overcrowding.

The amount of cubic space needful to the healthful occupation of a room must depend on a number of circumstances, therefore it becomes difficult to make any definite standard which will apply to all cases. Three hundred cubic feet is, however, recognised as the minimum amount of air space per individual permissible in a sleeping apartment, and 400 per head in a room used both as a living and sleeping room. It is also customary to allow two children under the age of 10 years to count as one adult.

This preface will enable one to judge more accurately the amount of overcrowding which existed in the following cases.

During the year several cases of overcrowding have been abated. Those deserving special mention are the following :—

No. 1.—A house situated in Spa Court. The house generally was in a very dirty condition. One room was occupied by a father, mother, and four children, the ages of the children being respectively 15, 13, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, two of the children therefore would be classed as adults, being over 10 years of age. The dimensions of the room were 11 x 9 x 7 feet, giving a total capacity of 693 cubic feet. If we were to count the two younger children as one person this would give an allowance of 138 cubic feet of air space per head, which is less than half of the minimum air space permissible in any dwelling.

No. 2.—Also situated in Spa Court. A house was found in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. One room was occupied by a father, mother and seven children, three being over 10. The dimensions of the room was 10 x $9\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 feet. Calculating the four children under 10 as two adults, this would give an allowance of 95 cubic feet of air space per head.

No. 3.—No. 1, Cold Harbour. A room on the first floor $11\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet was occupied by four adults and five children under 10. The total capacity of this room was 906 cubic feet, and it is easy to imagine the state of overcrowding present.

No. 4.—No. 2, Cold Harbour. This house is similar in construction to previous case, consisting of a bedroom and a sitting-room of nearly equal measurement. The bedroom was used as a sleeping apartment by father, mother, two children over 10 (counting as two adults), and four below that age.

No. 5.—Union Place, Union Street. In this case it was found that a room 9ft. 6in. x 12ft. 6in. x 6ft. 8in. was occupied as a sleeping apartment by man, his wife, and five children, one of the children being over ten years of age.

No. 6.—Cross Court, Cross Street. This case of overcrowding is particularly interesting. A case of scarlatina was notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and on visiting the case it was found that father, mother, and four children were sleeping in a room 10ft. x 10ft. x 7ft., giving a total capacity of 700 cubic feet. The disease was in its first stage, and the little sufferer was immediately removed to the Southampton Fever Hospital, and a most rigid disinfection carried out in regard to the house from which the patient was removed by fumigation, stripping and re-papering the walls, re-whitening the ceilings and renewal of paint work, with the result that none of the other children were affected, although the case, which was removed to the Hospital, proved to be severe in character. This is one of the many examples that could be offered showing both the value of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act and isolation.

No. 7.—Elm Street. In this case it was necessary to lay an information before the Magistrates for the non-compliance with the order to abate the nuisance arising from overcrowding made upon the occupier, which was immediately put into effect.

Other cases occurred in Northam Street and York Street which were forthwith abated.

Three cases of reported overcrowding in King Street and Phoenix Court were shown on investigation to be unfounded.

Houses Unfit for Human Habitation.

During the year I have made 1,050 visits to dwelling-houses occupied by the working classes, in view of constructing a special report of the insanitary dwellings and areas of Southampton, which report I hope to lay before you in a few weeks' time.

A quantity of material therefore which would have appeared in this report will be inserted in the special one now in hand. I have the honour however of bringing before your notice a brief summary of the work it was considered desirable to take in hand without delay. The following houses

therefore having with many others been carefully examined, were certified by me as unfit for human habitation.

Four houses in Beehive Buildings.
 Four houses in Cross Street, Rookery.
 Two houses in Grace's Court, Chapel Street.
 One house in Chapel Street.
 Three houses in Newman's Court.
 One house in Cook Street.
 Six houses in St. George's Court, Houndwell.
 Four houses in Cold Harbour.
 Five houses in Goater's Alley, High Street.
 Two houses in King Street.
 Two houses in Queen Street.
 Two houses in Millbank Street.
 Two houses, Brewhouse Cottages, Northam.

One house, Myrtle Cottage, Eastfield Road.
 One house in Northam Road.
 Four thatched cottages, Old Portswood.
 Two houses in Saunders' Court.
 Four houses in Lower Bannister Street.
 Three houses in Russell Place.
 Fourteen houses in Russell Street.
 Two houses in Simnel Street.
 One house in Castle Lane.
 Six houses in Lansdowne Hill.
 Three houses in Holden Square.
 Two houses in Five's Court.
 Two houses in Blue Anchor Lane.

Beehive Buildings.

Four contiguous houses, each house containing three rooms. A block of dwellings three stories in height without through ventilation. All these buildings were in a dilapidated condition, and the interior filthy, producing a sickening odour. Each floor contains one room, the average size being 10ft. x 11ft. 6in. x 7ft. Each of these rooms were occupied by a separate family, the four houses sheltering 12 families.

Their water supply was inadequate, there being one general tap in the court. The sanitary conveniences placed in the public court were in a disgusting condition, being so dilapidated and defective, that solid and liquid filth flowed from them into the court and along the front of one house.

At the time of my visit I found the occupants of these houses, not only living in the midst of most imperfect sanitation, but great poverty.

Some of the rooms occupied by whole families were quite destitute of any furniture, with the exception of a broken chair and a few rags.

Preliminary notices were served upon the owners to put these houses in repair, the Sanitary Authority intimating that in the event of non-compliance with such notice, application would be made for a closing order. The only improvement that was made was the whitewashing and painting of the exterior, while the interiors remained untouched.

Being unable to obtain any further improvement, the owner was summoned, and from the evidence produced the magistrates made a closing order upon each house (see cases before the magistrates).

Cross Street, Rookery.

Four houses, situated in different portions of the street, but similar in construction, containing four small rooms of an average size of 10ft. x 6ft. x 7ft.

A.—The whole house generally dilapidated, interior surface of walls and rooms were wet and filthy. The occupants have the use of a back yard, common to five other houses. The yard and the sanitary conveniences contained therein were in a bad condition. Occupants : Two adults and two children.

B.—A very dilapidated house, occupied by one adult and four children. The front room on ground floor, 9ft. x 9ft. x 7ft., was excessively damp, the walls being saturated with water. The whole premises were filthy.

C.—Similar in all respects to the above. I found that a small room, without a fireplace, situated on the front floor, was used as a sleeping room by two adults and one child, the depth of this room being 6ft.-6in. only.

D.—A very dilapidated house. Ceilings, floors and walls in bad condition. The back wall showed signs of falling outwards, being considerably out of perpendicular and marked by wide fissures, through which the outer world might be viewed. The whole house was in a very wet and dirty state. A back room on the ground floor, having a measurement of 6ft.-6ft. x 12ft.-5in. x 7ft., barely sufficient for two persons, was used as a sleeping apartment by three adults and four children.

The above four houses were certified to be unfit for habitation and the usual notices served upon the owners, which has led to considerable improvement.

Grace's Court, Chapel Street.

Two houses.

A.—A three-roomed house, defective in light and ventilation. At the time of inspection this house was void, but had been re-painted and papered ready to receive its new occupants. The walls in every room were saturated with water, causing the new paper to fall away almost entirely.

B.—A house containing two rooms, without any through ventilation. Very damp, dark, and unhealthy.

In the case of A it became necessary to obtain a Closing Order from the Magistrates, while B was improved.

Chapel Street.

A small house, damp and dirty. The necessary improvements followed the service of a notice upon the owner.

Newman's Court, Chapel Street.

Three houses.

- A.—A two-roomed cottage, without through ventilation, composed chiefly of lathe and plaster. This cottage was occupied by an aged woman. The top room was too wet for her to occupy, and the walls of the lower room in which she slept were saturated with water. The condition of this house was such that it became necessary for the occupant to dry the bedclothes before she could go to bed.
- B.—Precisely similar. In occupation of a male adult.
- C.—A house containing two rooms without through ventilation. This house was also very wet. Two sanitary conveniences were provided in the court for the use of the occupants of A. B. C., also a house in Chapel Street. Notices were served. C was improved and A. B. were closed by order of the magistrates.

Cook Street.

Two houses, consisting of four small rooms.

- A.—The house was very damp and dirty. The sanitary convenience dilapidated.
- B.—This house was occupied by three widows and was so filthy that it was expedient to certify it as unfit for habitation. Notices were served upon the owners of both which led to their speedy improvement.

St. George's Court, Houndwell.

This court contains six houses of ancient structure. Two are composed chiefly of wood, and formed part of a slaughter-house. Four of these premises were closed, being unfit for habitation.

- A.—A house of three storeys, each storey having one room occupied by three adults and one child. The sanitary conveniences and water supply are situated at the end of the court, and are used in common by the occupants of the remaining houses. The building is constructed chiefly of wood and plaster, without through ventilation. The whole premises were in a disgusting state, reeking with filth, dilapidated and damp.
- B.—This house is practically the continuation of a wooden building, which is used as a slaughter house, being separated by a thin partition which may be seen through in places, in other respects it resembles A. This house was not in occupation.
- C.—A two-roomed house without through ventilation, dark, damp, and filthy sanitary conveniences, and water supply in general court. This house was occupied by two persons.
- D.—Similar to C in every respect.
- E.—A three roomed house without through ventilation, filthy, damp, dilapidated. Occupied by two families.
- F.—Similar to E. The roof had fallen and front wall hanging outwards to a considerable degree.

Two of these houses were greatly improved. The other four were closed as unfit for habitation, and still remained so.

St. George's Street.

A house consisting of four rooms, and occupied by three families. The whole of these premises were in a damp, filthy, and horrible condition. The sanitary convenience, situated in the yard close to the house, was dilapidated, and not only served the purpose of a w.c. for the inhabitants of the house, but was also used as a hen-roost by a number of fowls, with a result that may be imagined.

This house was closed by order of the magistrates.

Cold Harbour.

Four houses, the property of the Corporation were certified as unfit for habitation. They are all dilapidated, damp, and without through ventilation.

Goater's Alley, High Street.

Consisting of five houses in a very dilapidated condition. These houses were demolished by the owner.

King Street.

Six houses.

A.—A house consisting of three storeys, and occupied by the members of three families.

The whole place was in a very filthy condition; the staircases dangerous, dark, and badly ventilated. After notice to the owner, the house was cleansed and ventilation secured. The occupants found in this house were similar in character to those in Beehive Buildings, which have been mentioned above.

B.—Very similar to the foregoing, consisting of three storeys with three rooms, having no back rooms. This house had a common yard, used also by the occupants of six houses in Cross Street. The whole premises were in a filthy condition and occupied by three families. A room on the ground floor, giving a measurement of 12ft. x 12ft. 6in. x 8ft., was occupied by six persons. The first floor room, 12ft. x 12ft. x 7ft., occupied by two adults and two children, although very dirty, was in a better condition than the ground floor. The topmost room, 12ft. x 12ft. x 6ft., was occupied by two adults and four children. I could not help noticing during my examination that in the entire house there existed only one bed, the rooms being occupied by extremely poor people. The average payment per room amounted to 1s. 6d. per week, and I may here remark how useful would be the code of Bye Laws for houses let in lodgings, which I have had the honour to lay before you, and which have been mentioned in this report. Notice was served upon the owner of this house, which was thoroughly cleansed throughout.

C.—This building was in ruinous condition, and occupied by two adults and four children. Certified as unfit for human habitation.

D.—A house similar to the above.

E.F.—These two houses were in a dangerous condition, damp and filthy. Notices were served upon the owner which led to great improvement, portions of the premises being re-constructed.

Queen Street.

Five houses, the whole of which were in a condition unfit for habitation.

A. B.—Two houses in a dilapidated condition, very dirty and damp. Were greatly improved by the owner after notice.

C. D. E.—Three four-roomed cottages with small back yards. C, occupied by two adults and three children was found to be in a very damp and dirty condition. The doors and windows were perished, and flooring defective. The first floor back window was out, the window frame and doors perished. The sanitary convenience was totally dilapidated. D, occupied by two adults and four children, staircase and passage saturated with water. Both rooms on the first floor were very damp, so damp, indeed, that the occupants had given up using the back room, and were all occupying the front room as a sleeping apartment, having a measurement of 7ft. 9in. x 10ft. x 7ft. 6in. The interior of the sanitary convenience, situated in the yard, was all to pieces. The back wall of the house had a large crack running to the bottom, allowing rain to enter the dwelling. E, similar in all respects. Due notice was given the owner to render these houses fit for habitation, which was not complied with ; a closing order being subsequently obtained from the magistrates. This property was then sold, and the purchaser having put them in repair, applied to have the closing order revoked, which was not opposed.

Millbank Street.

Six houses were found to be unfit for habitation. Notices having been served upon the various owners, it was necessary to obtain a closing order against two of them, which required much improvement. The front wall of these two houses was condemned by the Borough Surveyor, it being dangerous to foot passengers. These houses were subsequently repaired.

Brewhouse Cottages.

Two houses were certified as unfit for habitation, closing orders being obtained, which were subsequently revoked on the completion of required repairs.

Old Portswood.

Four cottages, constructed chiefly of plaster and wood, with thatched roofing. These houses were unprovided with water closet accommodation and undrained. They were also greatly dilapidated and uncleanly. A closing order was obtained from the magistrates, and the houses have since been demolished by the owner.

Saunder's Court.

Two houses in this Court, composed entirely of wood, and in a ruinous condition, were certified as unfit for habitation. Closing orders were obtained from the Magistrates and the premises still remain closed.

Lower Bannister Street.

Four houses were remedied which were very damp and filthy.

Russell Place.

Three houses were certified as unfit for habitation by reason of dilapidations, damp and filth, all of which were satisfactorily repaired.

Russell Street.

Fourteen houses were certified as unfit for habitation, by reason of dilapidations, damp and filth.

A. B. C. D. E. F.—Situated in Russell Street. These houses are four-roomed cottages, having back yards. One description will serve, as they are all in similar condition. The walls of these houses were found to be excessively damp. Most of the sanitary conveniences were dilapidated, the houses were dirty, flooring in some of them very defective, they were without ground floor ventilation, the woodwork of windows was perished, and walls fissured in some places. The whole of them were certified to the Sanitary Authority as being unfit for human habitation, and proceedings were taken to obtain a Magistrates' order for closing the same. These houses were very greatly improved, and at a later date application was made to the Magistrates to rescind the closing order by the owners, which was granted on representation being made that the houses had then been rendered habitable.

G.—Russell Street. A four-roomed cottage, all woodwork, dilapidated, passages, staircases and rooms saturated with water, in the occupation of two adults. Certified as unfit for human habitation, and a closing order was made by Magistrates. Most of the other houses have been greatly improved. Two still remain to be dealt with.

Eldon Street.

A.—Both rooms on the ground floor very wet, flooring defective, the whole house dilapidated, damp and filthy. A portion of an interior wall fell at the time of my visit. Back room first-floor, damp and very filthy, was occupied by an old lady, aged 70. The first-floor front contained six occupants and one bed, the rain falling in large quantities on to the bed.

B.—Dilapidated, wet, and dirty. Sanitary convenience dilapidated.

C.—A house similar to the above. This house was occupied by two adults and four children, who occupied one bed in a room on the first-floor front. Rain entered through roof directly on to the bed.

D.—A house in a very dilapidated state, and much too small for habitation. The frontage of the house was six feet, and no room exceeded this width.

A closing order was obtained from the Magistrates for each of the above houses. The orders on A. B. C. were subsequently revoked on the houses being thoroughly repaired. In the case of D the closing order was not revoked.

Simnel Street.

A house in very bad state, being very dilapidated, dirty and damp. It contained members of eight families. Was repaired on notice being served.

Lansdowne Hill.

Six houses in very bad condition, being filthy, damp, dilapidated and without proper sanitary conveniences. A closing order was obtained against one of these.

Holden Square.

Three houses, very dilapidated, filthy and damp, without adequate sanitary convenience. These houses are constructed chiefly of lathe, plaster, and wood. The walls of one house especially may be seen through at several positions. They are without through ventilation. A closing order has been granted by the Magistrates against two of them.

Five's Court.

Of the two houses certified, one deserves special mention. The whole house was dirty and badly ventilated. A sitting room which was the chief living room was so dark that it was necessary during my visit about noon, on a bright day, to light a candle in order to see the condition of the room. Both houses have been greatly improved.

Cushen's Court.

Five two-roomed cottages without through ventilation. The walls of these houses are so wet that a paste can easily be made of the cement by the hand on the wall. The improvement of this property is in progress.

Blue Anchor Lane.

* Two houses, composed chiefly of wood, will be visited by the Committee. In terminating these brief notes upon the houses which have been certified as unfit for human habitation, it will be interesting to note the effect which the Housing of the Working Classes Act has already made in the Borough. At the earlier period of the year it was necessary to obtain closing orders from the Magistrates before we could secure the improvement of the worst property. As time progressed the preliminary orders were generally executed, and in many cases owners have repaired several of their houses without any notice whatever.

There can be but little doubt that in several instances the tenants are much to blame for the terrible state of some of the houses I have visited, especially those houses occupied by several families. † The proposed bye-laws for houses let in lodgings would remedy this condition of things in a marked degree.

Almost all the houses have been particularly damp. I do not mean in small patches, but entire walls. The cause in the majority of cases arises from the following, either individually or collectively :—

A.—Defective wooden spouting.

B.—Absence of damp proof course (very common).

C.—Absence of ground floor ventilation (very common).

The latter of the three is a fruitful cause of dilapidated floors. In many cases I have found flooring so laid that it has been in contact, for the greater part, with damp earth, with the result that the flooring had rotted away to a great extent, the inhabitants occupying rooms with bare earth for their floor, in greater proportion than the remaining wood.

There having been many questions asked in regard to the method of procedure usually adopted in dealing with houses unfit for habitation, I have the honour to append sections 30, 32 and 33 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, together with the form of notice required.

* See report on Common Lodging Houses.

† See Notes on Bye-Laws in regard to Houses Let in Lodgings.

PART II.—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES, 1890.

Buildings unfit for Human Habitation.

Section 30.—It shall be the duty of the medical officer of health of every district to represent to the local authority of that district any dwelling-house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Closing Order and Demolition.

Section 32.—(1). It shall be the duty of every local authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and, if on the representation of the medical officer, or of any officer of such authority, or information given, any dwelling-house appears to them to be in such a state, to forthwith take proceedings against the owner or occupier for closing the dwelling-house under the enactments set out in the Third Schedule to this Act.

(2). Any such proceedings may be taken for the express purpose of causing the dwelling-house to be closed whether the same be occupied or not, and upon such proceedings the court of summary jurisdiction may impose a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and make a closing order, and the forms for the purposes of this section may be those in the Fourth Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, and the enactments respecting an appeal from a closing order shall apply to the imposition of such penalty as well as to a closing order.

(3). Where a closing order has been made as respecting any dwelling-house, the local authority shall serve notice of the order on every occupying tenant of the dwelling-house, and within such period as is specified in the notice, not being less than seven days after the service of the notice, the order shall be obeyed by him, and he and his family shall cease to inhabit the dwelling-house, and in default he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings a day during his disobedience to the order. Provided that the local authority may make to every such tenant such reasonable allowance on account of his expenses in removing, as may have been authorised by the court making the closing order, which authority the court is hereby authorised to give, and the amount of the said allowance shall be a civil debt from the owner of the dwelling-house to the local authority, and shall be recoverable summarily.

The above sections clearly define the duties of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Authority.

The Sanitary Authority being satisfied that the houses are unfit for habitation authorise their officer to serve the preliminary notice, form A.

FORMS.

FORM A.

Form of Notice requiring Premises to be made fit for Habitation.

To [persons causing the premises to be unfit for habitation, or owner or occupier of the premises, as the case may be].

Take notice that under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the [describe the local authority], being satisfied that the following premises, that is to say [describe premises or place where the nuisance exists], are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, do hereby require you within from the service of this notice to make the said premises fit for human habitation.

If you make default in complying with the requisitions of this notice, proceedings will be taken before a court of summary jurisdiction for prohibiting the use of the premises for human habitation.

Dated this day of 18

Signature of officer }
of local authority }

If this be not complied with, the owner is then summoned under Form B.

FORM B.

Form of Summons for Closing Order.

To the owner or occupier of [describe premises] situate at [insert such a description as may be sufficient to identify the premises].

County of [or borough] You are required to appear before [describe the court of summary jurisdiction] at the petty
of , or district sessions [or court] holden at on the day of next,
of , or as the at the hour of in the noon, to answer the complaint this day made to me
case may be] to wit, that the premises above mentioned are used as a dwelling-house and are in a state so
dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Given under my hand and seal this day of

18

If the justices before whom the case is heard are of opinion that the houses are unfit for habitation, they cause the form C to be served upon the owner.

FORM C.

Form of Closing Order.

To the owner [*or occupier*] of [*describe the premises*] situated [*give such description as may be sufficient to identify the premises*].

County of } WHEREAS on the day of complaint was made before
[*or borough, &c., of* } Esquire, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace acting in and for the county [*or other*
or } jurisdiction] stated in the margin, [*or as the case may be,*] by that
district of } certain premises situated at in the district under the Public
or as the case may be]. } Health Act, 1875, or [*describe the local authority*], were in a state so dangerous or injurious
to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

And whereas the owner [*or occupier*] within the meaning of the said Public Health Act, 1875, hath this day appeared before us [*or me*] describing the court], to answer the matter of the said complaint [*or in case the party charged do not appear, say*], and whereas it hath been this day proved to our (*or my*) satisfaction that a true copy of a summons requiring the owner [*or occupier*] of the said premises [*or the said A.B.*] to appear this day before us [*or me*] hath been duly served according to the said Act and the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Now on proof here had before us [*or me*] that the said premises are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, we [*or I*], in pursuance of the said Acts, do prohibit the using of the premises for the purpose of human habitation until in our [*or my*] judgment they are rendered fit for that purpose.

Given under the hands and seals of us [*or the hand and seal of me, describing the court*].
This day of 18

J.S. (L.P.)
J.P. (L.P.)

A closing order having been obtained the Sanitary Authorities are required to serve a notice of the order upon each of the tenants occupying the dwelling house, and give notice to the occupants to cease inhabiting such premises after a date specified in such notice, which shall not be less than seven days after the making of the closing order.

* Common Lodging Houses.

There exist in this Borough, 13 Common Lodging Houses, with provision for the letting of 286 beds. In November, 1891, I had an opportunity of laying before the Sanitary Committee the following report :—

“ Quite recently I have examined the whole 13 Common Lodging Houses most carefully, and feel certain that were you to visit them you would be unanimous in the condemnation of the majority. I may perhaps briefly point out to you some of their worst features beginning with :—”

- 1.—Common lodging house. Situated partly in Blue Anchor Lane and partly in Blue Anchor Court. At the time of my visit I found the whole place very dirty and the bed linen filthy. None of the windows had been open to secure the necessary ventilation, and most of the rooms possessed a disagreeable and sickening odour. One of the worst features present was the undue mixing of sexes. I found one room occupied by two men and two women, there being no separation or partition around the beds. Some of the rooms contained a larger number of persons than

* The situation of the common lodging houses will be found in plan at the end of this report.

their registered numbers permitted. The passages and staircases were very dark and narrow, and the general lighting and ventilation of the building was extremely bad. Many of the rooms were damp, and some of them unfit for habitation. This building is a very old structure, and is composed largely of wood ; it is also damp and dark. The partitions between the rooms are of thin wood, and in the event of a fire great loss of life would occur. The present keeper of this lodging house has been in occupation a few days only, and is not upon the register kept by the Sanitary Authority.

- 2.—Common lodging house, Simnel Street. On my visit to this house I found some of the rooms over-crowded. Upon one of the staircases I found a bed, which was admitted to contain two single women. This bed was placed in close proximity to the rooms occupied by the men, and the only screen which shielded them from observation was some loose match boarding extending to a height of four feet from the ground. No. 6 room I found was occupied by three single women. At the end of this room was another, which was occupied by a man and his wife, the man to reach his bedroom was bound to pass through the room containing the three women. The whole house is filthy and in a general insanitary condition. Some cottages, which form part of this house, although situated at the rear, are in such a state as to be in my opinion unfit for human habitation.
- 3.—Common lodging house, Silk Shop Yard and Simnel Street. This house is also ill adapted for a common lodging house, although comparing favourably with some of the others. One of the rooms contained more than the registered number. The whole of this house is not registered as a common lodging house, many of the rooms being reserved for what are called furnished apartments or private lodgings. It is a bad system to have private rooms mixed up with those which are registered, as such rooms do not of a necessity fall under the bye-laws relating to common lodging houses. Consequently they may in many instances be seriously over-crowded. This I found to be the case ; two very small rooms being occupied by a family of nine. An application has been made to the Sanitary Authority to transfer the license of this house. As many of the rooms are insufficiently ventilated and lighted, and the house is partly of wooden structure, the transfer of the license cannot be recommended, the premises being unsuited for a common lodging house.
- 4.—Common lodging house, Simnel Street. Here again the predominating evil of inter-mixing of sexes occurred. I found one room occupied by a man and three women. On the landing two beds were placed, showing evidence of recent occupation. The whole house was in a very filthy and insanitary condition, and totally unfitted for a common lodging house.
- 5.—Common lodging house. No. 1 room contained no card, and was occupied by father, mother, and six children. In No. 3 room mixing of the sexes was allowed, this room containing three men and five women without screens or partitions. No. 4 room contained two over the registered number. The house was very dirty, flooring and linen filthy.

*6.—Common lodging house. Upper portion of Blue Anchor Lane. This house is very bad, being constructed chiefly of wood. It is damp, badly lighted, and insufficiently ventilated. Rooms 3 and 8 contained men and women, presumed to be married couples, without any screens or partitions between the beds. No. 3 room contained three married couples and a single woman, without screens or partitions.

7.—Common lodging house. St. Michael's Square. Contained 16 beds; windows and ventilators all closed. A sickening odour present in the room. The whole place very dirty. The linen and No. 3 and 4 rooms were filthy, they had not been swept for some time. No. 2 room dark and unhealthy. This house is constructed largely of wood.

8.—Common lodging house. West Street. Very dirty, all rooms and staircases filthy.

9.—Common lodging house. Simnel Street. This house was greatly dilapidated, damp and dirty, and without proper sanitary conveniences.

None of the above houses possess any accommodation for the personal ablutions of its customers, while their sanitary condition is most defective, light, air, and cleanliness being rare luxuries.

I trust it may be the pleasure of this Committee to pay a visit to these houses. Of all the improvements needed in Southampton none of them appeal more strongly for consideration than the question of erecting, at a nominal cost, a common lodging house, which would accommodate the majority of persons now occupying these houses. Moreover as they pay a fee varying from fourpence to sixpence per night, such a building might be rendered self-supporting, if not a financial success and a boon to the classes which resort to them."

A few days after this report the sub-Sanitary Committee visited the whole of the common lodging houses, and were of unanimous opinion that the majority of the houses were totally unfit for the purpose of common lodging houses, and decided for the present to deal with the worst cases, reserving their action in regard to the others until they could arrange some better accommodation for the inhabitants of such houses.

The sub-Committee were also of unanimous opinion that the houses 1 and 6, situated in Blue Anchor Lane, together with one in Simnel Street, were unfit for human habitation, and should be closed forthwith.

This report was adopted by the Sanitary Authority.

During my experience of common lodging house administration I have found myself very much hampered in the improvement of their condition under

* A plan is inserted at the end of the report, showing the position of the common lodging houses now in use.

our existing by-laws. I would advise their re-construction, particular attention being paid to the following points.

- (1) Form of notice issued by the Sanitary Authority.
- (2) Proper separation of the sexes. [Our present bye laws containing no such provision].
- (3) Proper accommodation for married couples.
- (4) Cleansing of yards.
- (5) Provision for the cleanliness of rooms and passages, &c. [It is evident this clause is most necessary when we consider the habits and conditions of most of the persons who resort to common lodging-houses, are chiefly hawkers, tramps, travellers, &c].
- (6) Opening of windows.
- (7) Cleansing of bedding and bed linen.
- (8) Arrangements for personal ablution, and the cleansing and maintaining the good order of water closets. [This is a very valuable provision, and does not exist in our present bye laws. Not one of the common lodging-houses in Southampton have any proper means for personal ablution, removal of filth, &c.].
- (9) Ashpits to be maintained in proper order.
- (10) Provision for ventilation.
- (11) Airing of bed clothes.
- (12) Regulations as to infectious diseases.
- (13) Joint occupation of beds by males. [It is a frequent practice in the common lodging-houses of Southampton to permit more than one person to occupy one bed, and where a room (for the sake of example) is, we will assume, registered for six persons, it is common to find perhaps only one single bed and five double beds, It may be fairly concluded that during an extra crush of business each of the larger beds would easily contain two persons, and although the room only contains six beds in reality it had accommodation for eleven persons ; five over the number for which the room might have been registered].
- (14) Necessary furnishing of sleeping apartments. [This is important, and I have often found rooms in common lodging-houses without the necessary utensils for the occupiers.]

*Slaughter Houses.

This Borough contains 43 slaughter houses which are distributed as follows :—

Back of the Walls	6	Nichol's Town	1
Canal Walk	3	East Street	4
Northam Road	2	St. Mary's, Cumberland Street ...	1
St. Deny's... ..	2	Spa Road	2
Bevois Town	1	Union Street	2
Rookery	1	St. Andrew's Road	1
Chapel Road	3	Portswood... ..	1
Marsh	2	High Street	1
Bedford Place	1	Orchard Lane	1
Bevois Valley	1	St. Mary's Street	3
Kingsland Place	3	York Street	1

* See plans.

Having found our existing slaughter houses to be in a most unsatisfactory condition, I have summarised an account of those deserving your consideration and trust some member of this Authority will visit the same at a future date.

In order to improve them one of the first steps should be to revise our present bye-laws, which were formulated in 1858, and are useless in many points.

The majority of these houses are situated in crowded districts, and in close contiguity to small dwelling houses.

A large proportion of them have buildings over the slaughter house, and many of the premises are so badly constructed, and kept, that their presence must be a source of danger to the health of the immediate inhabitants.

STRUCTURE.—A great number are almost entirely of wood, others of wood and brick, rendering it difficult to keep them absolutely clean, as in the process of slaughtering the walls must become bespattered with blood, or other matter, which is absorbed by the wood, afterwards decomposing and emitting very unpleasant effluvia, especially during the warmer months of the year.

FLOORING.—It is common to find the flooring of slaughter houses most imperfect, being made of small cobble stones or small pieces of pavement with uncemented cracks, both of which favour the accumulation and retention of garbage and filth.

VENTILATION.—The plans adopted for the ventilation of slaughter houses are in many cases sufficient, but a great number are badly ventilated and some have none at all.

CATTLE PENS.—I found it a common practice to keep cattle in the slaughter house itself, sometimes for long periods.

DRAINAGE.—With only a few exceptions all the slaughter houses in this town have one or more drains within the slaughter house, usually in close proximity to the blood hole (the receptacle for blood), thus rendering it easy to get rid of the blood through the sewers. In two or three particular instances I found slaughter houses without a drain, and on examination of the blood hole it was ascertained that this had a plug in the side communicating with the drain pipe leading to the sewer. After slaughtering the blood hole was emptied directly into the sewer by removing the plug. The cases deserving special notice are as follows :—

- No. 1.—A slaughter house, Lower Back of the Walls, in the occupation of Mr. ———, situated within 10 feet of a dwelling-house, occupied at the time of my visit. The slaughter house was in a very dirty condition, and consisted of a square brick building 28ft. x 19ft. 6in. x 18ft. The drain led directly to the

sewer, and was situated a few inches from the blood hole. No provisions were made for flushing and cleansing the premises, for the reception of offal, nor any lairs or pens for cattle. Immediately outside the slaughter house existed a large heap of manure, covered over in parts by empty packing cases and barrels. No registered number or ticket was placed on the outside.

- No. 2.—The dimensions of this building were 22ft. 6in. x 34ft. x 12ft. Inside the slaughter house a space was partitioned off as a lair for cattle, the size of this being 14ft. 6in. x 10ft., and on looking into the pen I found a large quantity of manure had been allowed to remain, forming several layers. Only half of the slaughter house is paved, a hay loft being constructed over the upper portion. The premises are built principally of wood, and situated next to a dwelling-house.
- No. 3.—Situated at Upper Back-of-the-Walls, is occupied by Mr. ———. The measurements of this slaughter house are 14ft. x 15ft. x 20ft., a portion being divided off as a cattle pen, the dimensions were 10ft. x 15ft., the drain and blood hole were in close proximity. Paving consisted of small stones, no provision being made for flushing, walls very filthy, the whole place having a disagreeable odour.
- No. 4.—Situated in Union-street, occupied by Mr. ———. Consists of a wooden structure, which is wedged in between dwelling-houses, the superficial dimensions of which are 21ft. x 33ft., a portion being divided off by a wooden rail to serve as a cattle pen, and the flooring is most uneven and undulating. Contained two drains and a blood hole. Over the slaughter house is a hayloft, the yard outside is unpaved, and contains a wooden receptacle for manure. At the time of my visit it was full of manure and very offensive. Ten feet above the opening of this receptacle existed the window of a dwelling-house. In the rear of the slaughter house is a dwelling house, being some 27ft. distant. The whole place is in a bad condition. No ticket or number is placed on the outside.
- No. 5.—Also situated in Union Street, occupied by Mr. ———. The building is in a dilapidated condition, the front wall being out of the perpendicular, the drain is defective and situated close to the blood hole. An adjacent building, used as a cattle lair, is undrained and in a most filthy condition. Offal had not been removed after two days previous slaughtering, and appeared to be laid about in a most careless manner. The slaughter house is in close proximity to several houses in Union Street.
- No. 6.—Situated in Upper Canal Walk, occupied by Mr. ———. Here the slaughter house is immediately connected with a dwelling by two doorways. Is chiefly used for the slaughtering of pigs. The ventilation of the place is practically nil, and the upper portion is converted into a hay loft. The drainage is also unsatisfactory.
- No. 7.—Also situated in Upper Canal Walk, occupied by Mr. ———. This is a very small place, having an entrance through a dwelling house. The staircase leading to the upper rooms of the house is situated within four or five feet of the slaughter

house entrance. The flooring is paved, and at one place there is a large break, which leads down by steps to an area at the back of the dwelling house. The whole place is insufficiently ventilated and most unsatisfactory.

No. 8.—Situating at Upper Back-of-the-Walls, in the occupation of Mr.———. This slaughter house is in close proximity to several dwelling-houses, and is built mainly of wood, a portion being divided off by a wooden partition for a cattle pen. The structure of this house prevents slaughtering being carried on without causing a nuisance.

No. 9.—Situating in Upper Canal Walk, occupied by Mr.———. A small undrained shed, this shed is only used occasionally for slaughtering, and should most certainly be condemned.

No. 10.—Situating in Orchard Lane. An outhouse, used as a slaughter house, attached to a dwelling house and shop in Orchard Lane. It is now used as a store room by a china merchant, and should be removed from the register.

No. 11.—Situating in King Street, in the occupation of Mr.———. A small slaughter house constructed principally of wood. It is in a very filthy condition, the cattle pens are unpaved, and one of them positively reeking with filth. The walls are much stained and filthy. Adjoins a dwelling-house.

* No. 12.—Situating in East Street, occupied by Mr.———. Is used for slaughtering pigs and beasts. The whole place is very dirty, with hardly any ventilation, and communicates by a closed passage with a dwelling-house. The paving is very defective, and a wooden shed serves the purpose of a cattle pen, which is undrained and unpaved. Contained at the time of my visit a heap of ashes and refuse in one corner four or five feet high. Several layers of old manure, emitting a sickening odour. The slaughter house is situated a few feet from a public house, and just outside a horse is stabled in a undrained wooden box, 7ft. x 12ft.

No. 13.—Situating in St. Mary Street, occupied by Mr.———. Largely built of wood and in a very filthy condition. The pavement is made of absorbent brick. Situated in close proximity to a dwelling-house. The preparation of sausages is carried on inside the slaughter house. A water closet is also situated in same.

* No. 14.—Situating in East Street, occupied by Mr.———. This slaughter house is very defective, dilapidated, and is composed chiefly of wood. It communicates directly with the kitchen of the house, and used chiefly for the slaughtering of pigs. The preparation of sausages is carried on in slaughter house.

No. 15.—Situating in Spa Road, occupied by Mr.———. Attached to a dwelling house, and is constructed entirely of wood.

No. 16.—Situating in Spa Road, occupied by Mr.———. In close proximity to a dwelling house. The pens meet the back of a house in the High Street.

* See Plan, figures 3 and 4.

- No. 17.—Situating in York Street, occupied by Mr.———. Wedged in between dwelling houses. Inside the slaughter house is a wooden partition about 4ft. high, separating off a portion of the slaughter house; this is used for cattle pens and is undrained. The whole of the flooring has a moderate incline downwards from these pens, so that they drain directly into the portion of the premises used for slaughtering; is very badly ventilated, and has no water, owing to a pump situated inside being out of order. Putrid offal was found in the slaughter house four days after slaughtering.
- No. 18.—Situating in Chantry Road, in the occupation of Mr.———. Walls smeared and dirty, the whole atmosphere offensive. Cattle pens are separated off from the slaughter house by a wooden partition. Situated in the midst of dwelling houses.
- No. 19.—Situating in Chapel Road, occupied by Messrs. ———. This house is situated just at the back of a butcher's, being only 12 feet from a bedroom window, while the back wall abuts directly on to a dwelling house in Nelson Street. The pens situated in the slaughter house are in a filthy condition.
- *No. 20.—Situating in Chapel Road, occupied by Mr. ———. This slaughter house is in a very bad condition. The floor is unequal in level, some portions being lower than others, and the cattle pens are situated in the slaughter house, also a large wooden store is partitioned off. Slaughtering and the manufacture of sausages are carried on inside the slaughter house. It is very badly ventilated and close to dwelling houses.
- No. 21.—Situating at the back of Chapel Road, in the occupation of Mr. ———. A small slaughter house situated in the midst of dwellings and badly ventilated. It has been used by Mr. ——, and now used by Mr. ———. The license has not been transferred in either case.
- No. 22.—Slaughter house opening directly off Cumberland Street, in the occupation of Mr. ———. A quantity of offal, skins, and hides were found laying about the premises. The whole place had a sickening odour, and was in a most filthy condition.
- †No. 23.—Situating in St. Mary Street, in the occupation of Mr.———. Consisted entirely of a wooden shed, a portion of which was partitioned off by a 4ft. partition as a cattle pen. The pen was full of filth and water. The whole of the flooring was situated below the ground level. In the yard of the slaughter house a travelling gipsy van with its occupants was stationed.
- No. 24.—Slaughter house opening directly into Middle Street, in the occupation of Mr. ———. The whole of these premises are constructed of wood. The walls were saturated with blood and other filth. Badly lighted. The pens open directly into the slaughter house and are undrained. They were in a very dirty condition, and were stated, on inquiry, to be cleaned out every few weeks. This building is in close proximity to dwelling houses.

* See Fig. 2, Slaughter House Plan.

† A plan of these premises will be found at the end of this report. Fig. 1.

- No. 25.—Situated in Cossack Street, in the occupation of Mr. ———. Consists of a filthy dilapidated wooden structure, 8ft. 4in. x 22ft. Contained open tubs filled with filthy water. One side abuts on to a dwelling house, while the front portion is situated at a distance of 22ft. 8in. from another dwelling-house.
- No. 26.—Situated in St. Alban's Road in the occupation of Mr. ———. The whole place gave forth a putrid odour. The walls were greatly smeared and stained with blood and filth. Offal tubs full, not removed at time of visit, slaughtering having taken place the previous day. The pens of this slaughter house were undrained and cleaned out about once a month. Fowls were kept in the yard of the slaughter house, also a dog.
- No. 27.—Situated in St. Andrew's Road, in the occupation of Mr. ———. A triangular building having a base of 11ft. 5in. and sides 18ft. meeting at a point. One wall of the slaughter house forms a party wall between it and a dwelling house. Hay is stored over the slaughter house on racks. This slaughter house had no blood hole, and possessed an open drain without grating or trap.
- No. 28.—Situated in Padwell Road, in the occupation of Mr. ———. Offal contained in uncovered tubs. A small slaughter house, one side constructed of wood. Paving defective, drain communicating with sewer in the middle of slaughter house, blood hole 4 feet distant. Wooden pens were provided for cattle, which were undrained.
- No. 30.—Situated in Priory Road, in the occupation of Mr. ———. A small slaughter house, 6ft. x 12ft. x 10ft. No ventilation, no means of flushing, and close to dwellings.

I would bring before your notice the essentials necessary to avoid nuisances arising from slaughtering. For this purpose the best advice comes to us from Dr. Ballard's valuable report to the Local Government board on effluvium nuisances arising in connection with the slaughtering of animals.

"The essentials of slaughtering, so as to avoid nuisances, are scrupulous cleanliness of the slaughter house and pound, of the atmosphere of both, and of all utensils, and the speedy removal of all decomposable matter."

Arrangements and construction of the building.

"The slaughter house and pound should not be contiguous to any inhabited building or directly or indirectly communicate with one."

Unfortunately in Southampton as will have been seen in the report, many not only abut on to dwelling-houses but have direct communication.

"The slaughter house and pound should be two distinct and separate buildings, or should at least be capable of being entirely shut off from one another."

On referring to the specially noted cases you will notice that it is a common practice to partition off a small portion of the slaughter house by railings or a low partition for a pound.

"The inner surface of the walls of both should be of brick or stone, and the surface should be covered with a layer of lime wash, which can be renewed from time to time. From the lower parts of the walls to the height of five or six feet should be covered with smooth cement, scales of slate, zinc sheeting, or some similarly impervious material, capable of being washed clean with water. There should be no exposed wood work within the slaughter house."

The absence of every one of these provisions within many of our slaughter houses must be apparent from this report and is the cause of a perpetual nuisance in some.

The object of having the walls impervious, is to allow the use of a hose being played alike over the floor, and that portion of the walls most commonly soiled at each slaughtering.

The floor of the slaughter house should be of uniform material so as to allow of a thorough cleansing with water and brush, and sufficiently rough to prevent slipping upon it.

The best paving of all is an even jointless paving, hard, and able to resist rough usage. Such a pavement is furnished by concrete or some asphalte compositions

The paving of the majority of our slaughter houses is defective, in some cases the flooring being of different levels, and only partially paved. In regard to the pens or pounds very few are paved at all.

Many butchers prefer stone for paving, if it is used it should be laid in cement having the cracks filled.

The objections which have been laid against asphalte and concrete are that they break with the fall of animals. This should not occur if these materials be well laid and of good thickness.

"With a jointless paving, and with the wall surface protected as I have recommended, it is possible to maintain perfect cleanliness and sweetness of the whole inner surface of the slaughter house."

"The paving should be so sloped that liquid matters shall run off to a proper channel leading to the inlet of a duly laid pipe drain. *This inlet should be outside the slaughter house, and should be provided with means of arresting the flow of anything but liquid matter into the drain."

"Slaughterhouses and pounds should be separately, and very freely ventilated," preferably by louvres at the roof or in opposite walls, so as to provide for a horizontal movement of air across all the upper part.

*See position of drains in above report.

As to the Conduct of the Business.

- “1.—During the process of slaughtering, as much care as possible should be taken to prevent the discharge of blood or other animal matters upon the floor of the slaughter house. The emptying of the contents of the viscera should, where practicable, be performed in a separate place, and any filth should be swept up from the floor and taken away at short intervals.
- 2.—Hides, skins, blood, fat, offal dung, and garbage should be removed from the slaughter house as speedily as possible, and while they remain on the premises should be so kept as not to become sources of nuisance. Where hides or skins are necessarily retained for a day or two before they can be removed, they might without injury be advantageously (especially in the summer) brushed over on the fleshy side with a solution of carbolic acid or some other antiseptic. Fat should be freely exposed to the air in a cool place. Blood, offal, dung, and other garbage should be placed in covered, moveable, receptacles, constructed of galvanized iron or other non-absorbent material. Such articles as have been last mentioned should be, under any circumstance, removed from the premises, without undue delay, in the vessels in which they have been placed. A dung pit, as a substitute for immediate removal, need not be requisite in any Urban Sanitary District properly administered.”
- 3.—Immediately slaughtering is completed the whole slaughter house floor and walls (to the height of the impervious portion) should be thoroughly washed with water and the ground thoroughly cleansed. All the vessels and implements used in the slaughtering, or brought from outside into the premises, should be made and kept clean and sweet. The inner walls of the slaughter house and pound should have their surface periodically renovated by limewashing.”

The receptacles in use for garbage and offal in Southampton slaughter houses are wooden tubs with covers, in some cases without covers, and owing to their being porous and the nature of the material they are destined to receive, it is impossible to keep them sufficiently clean.

In some of the houses I found that although slaughtering had been completed one or two days, the premises had not been cleaned down, and the whole atmosphere charged with nauseating effluvia, one house being attached to a dwelling house.

Extract from a memorandum on slaughter houses, issued by the Local Government Board.

In exercising the discretionary power of licensing, which has been conferred upon the Sanitary Authority, the following rules as to site and structure should influence their decision upon each application :—

- “1.—The premises to be erected or to be used and occupied as a slaughter house should not be within 100 feet of any dwelling house, and the site should be such as to admit of free ventilation by direct communication with the external air on two sides at least of the slaughter house.”

- 2.—Lairs for cattle in connection with the slaughter house should not be within 100 feet of a dwelling house.
- 3.—The slaughter house should not in any part be below the surface of the adjoining ground.
- 4.—The approach to the slaughter house should not be on an incline of more than one in four, and should not be through any dwelling house or shop.
- 5.—No room or loft should be constructed over the slaughter house.
- 6.—The slaughter house should be provided with an adequate tank or other proper receptacle for water, so placed that the bottom shall not be less than six feet above the level of the floor of the slaughter house.
- 7.—The slaughter house should be provided with means of thorough ventilation.
- 8.—The slaughter house should be well paved with asphalte or concrete, and laid with proper slope and channel towards a gulley, which should be properly trapped and covered with a grating, the bars of which should not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart. Provision for the effectual drainage of the slaughter house should also be made.
- 9.—The surface of the walls in the interior of the slaughter house should be covered with hard, smooth, impervious material to a sufficient height.
- 10.—No water closet, privy, or cesspool should be constructed within the slaughter house. There should be no direct communication between the slaughter house and any stable, water closet, privy, or cesspool.
- 11.—Every lair for cattle in connection with the slaughter house should be properly paved, drained, and ventilated. No habitable room should be constructed over any lair.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT, Secretary.

Local Government Board,
25th July, 1877.

I would suggest, in considering the advisability of granting any future licenses for slaughter houses the above report and memorandum should influence your decision when the applications are laid before you, thus providing for a better condition of slaughter houses in the future.

*The Public Health Amendment Act, 1891, has given you the power to make slaughter house licenses for any duration of time, not being less than twelve months.

Reviewing this subject in its entirety, I have the honour to suggest that the Sanitary Committee should visit the majority of them, when I am certain it will be evident that some alteration and improvement is urgently needed. The advisability of erecting public abattoirs is worthy of consideration. Several English towns now possess public abattoirs or slaughter houses, which

*(See New Sanitary Acts.)

are under the control of Corporations. The charges levied by them for the use of the same greatly minimise the cost of maintaining such buildings, and in some cases I believe a profit is made.

A good site for such a building would be in the immediate vicinity of our Cattle Market, where slaughter houses should be erected with properly drained lairs for cattle, cooling room for dead meat, and slaughter house with required fittings, together with special accommodation for the pork butchers, *i.e.*, slaughter house, cooling house, scalding and dressing hall, and separate pig lairs. A gut cleansing room should also be provided, and a drying room, not omitting the superintendent's offices. There can be little doubt but that such a place is greatly needed in Southampton. A building of this description should be under the sole control of the Corporation. It would, I have no doubt prove a great boon, at the same time rendering it far easier to prevent the consumption of the flesh of diseased animals than it is at present.

It was my intention to provide some statistics as to the number of animals slaughtered in this town, so that an idea might have been gained as to the income likely to accrue from fees charged for the use of abattoirs. Unfortunately I have only received, up to the present, particulars relating to four slaughter houses out of 43 which exist. These particulars are as follows :—

* Average number of Pigs, Calves, Oxen, Lambs, Oxen killed per year.

A	„	„	520	—	—	—	—	„	„
B	„	„	—	52	208	156	1300	„	„
C	„	„	—	20	100	20	300	„	„
D	„	„	—	104	156	30	260*	„	„

The following extract from the regulations in force at ——— abattoir is interesting :—

The following shall be the scale of charges for the public slaughter house :—

					s.	d.
For every bull, ox, heifer and cow	...	...	...	...	1	6
For every sheep and lamb	...	...	...	...	0	2
For every pig (if under 80lbs. two counted as one)	...	...	...	...	0	6
For every calf	...	...	...	...	0	4

*The names of persons who have kindly supplied me with this information are, for obvious reasons, omitted.

These charges include the use of the appliances provided in the slaughter houses, hot and cold water, gas, and straw for the lairs. The cleaning of the slaughter house and public lair will be executed by the officers of the establishment. For these charges the animals will be allowed on the premises for two nights only.

The following are the towns having public abattoirs :—

Birkenhead, Birmingham (have decided to erect), Bradford, Burnley, Cardiff (two), Exeter, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leicester, Manchester, Northampton, Plymouth (two), Preston, and Blackburn.

The following is the legislative power under which Sanitary Authorities may erect abattoirs :—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Chapter 55 ; Section 169.

Any Urban Authority may, if they think fit, provide slaughter houses, and they shall make bye-laws with respect to the management and charges for the use of any slaughter houses so provided.

For the purpose of enabling any Urban Authority to regulate slaughter houses within their district the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to slaughter houses shall be incorporated with this Act.

Nothing in this section shall prejudice or affect any rights privileges of any persons incorporated by any local Act passed before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1848, for the purpose of making and maintaining slaughter houses.

Cases before the Magistrates.

It has been found necessary during the year to bring several cases before the magistrates, a tabular summary of which will be found in Table 22. It will be seen that the majority were in reference to closing orders for houses unfit for habitation.

One case seriously affecting the public safety was that in which a parent, after due caution, persisted in exposing a child suffering from scarlatina to the common danger of the public.

Out of a total of 48 cases only one case was dismissed, the work having been completed before the hearing.

TABLE 22.

CLOSING ORDERS FOR HOUSES UNFIT FOR HABITATION.

DATE.	SITUATION OF PROPERTY.	HOW DISPOSED OF.	REMARKS.
1891. March 13	17 Queen Street ...	Closing order made, with costs ...	This house was subsequently repaired and rendered fit for occupation, and the closing order rescinded
" 20	21 Russell Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	5 Eldon Street ...	Ditto	Remains closed
" 23	4 Eldon Street ...	Ditto	Repaired ; closing order rescinded
" 23	3 Eldon Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	2 Eldon Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	26 Russell Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	27 Russell Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
April 20	1 Grace's Court ...	Ditto	Remains closed
" 20	1 Newman's Court ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	2 Newman's Court ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	8 St. George's Court ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	9 St. George's Court ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	1 Beehive Buildings ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	2 Beehive Buildings ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	3 Beehive Buildings ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 29	4 Beehive Buildings ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 20	31 Chapel Street ...	Ditto	Repaired ; closing order rescinded
" 23	25 Russell Street ...	Adjourned ...	Adjourned ; the work having been commenced after the summons and before the hearing
" 23	24 Russell Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	23 Russell Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 23	22 Russell Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
May 16	71 Millbank Street ...	Closing order made	Subsequently rescinded on completion of required repairs
" 16	72 Millbank Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 16	1 Brewhouse Cottages, Millbank Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 16	2 Brewhouse Cottages, Millbank Street ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 16	1 Saunder's Court ...	Ditto	Remains closed
" 16	2 Saunder's Court ...	Ditto	Ditto
" 16	Cottages, opposite New Inn, Portswood ...	Ditto	Demolished by owner.
" 16	5 Holden Square ...	} Ditto	} One rescinded ; the other still closed
Aug. 20	3 Holden's Court ...		
" 26	24 Lansdowne Hill ...	Ditto	Order rescinded on completion of repairs

TABLE 22.—Continued.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	HOW DISPOSED OF.	REMARKS.
1891			
Jan. 7	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance... ..	Order made to abate nuisance within 24 hours	
Feb. 3	Using unlicensed slaughter-houses	Fined 20s. and costs, or 7 days' imprisonment ...	
" 7	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance... ..	Order made to do repairs within 4 days	
March 21	Ditto	Withdrawn	Work completed after summons and before hearing
April 8	Ditto	Ditto	
May 1	Ditto	Order made to abate nuisance	
" 23	Ditto	Dismissed	
" 26	Failing to remove garbage from slaughter house ...	Fine 5s. and costs imposed ...	
July 22	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance... ..	Order made to abate nuisance within 48 hours and pay costs	
" 24	Overcrowded house—26, Elm-street	Order made to abate nuisance before to-morrow... ..	
Aug. 18	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance... ..	Order made to abate nuisance within 24 hours	
Sept. 21	Exposing a child suffering with scarlatina, to the danger of the public ...	Fine 5s. and costs	This was the case in which a parent, after caution, allowed her child to play with neighbouring children in the open street while desquamating

New Sanitary Legislation.

During the year the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and Infectious Disease Prevention Act have been adopted, extracts from which are appended as follows :

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1890.

This third portion of this Act was adopted by the Southampton Sanitary Authority during the year 1891.

Among the many important provisions it contains are :—The protection of the free flow of sewage and storm waters through sewers.

Protection against the entrance of chemical refuse and steam into drains and sewers, thereby minimising the chances of unsyphoning of house traps.

Special power of control over public conveniences.

Power to insist on the cleanliness of Sanitary conveniences used in common by the occupants of two or more houses.

The persons who have the use of such conveniences to be responsible (each of them) for the cleanliness of the same.

This will be useful in many of our courts, where one or two closets are provided for the occupants of several houses. It has been hitherto difficult to prove which of the occupants were responsible for the cleanliness of same.

Provision in regard to sanitary conveniences for manufactories requiring an adequate number of conveniences. Also proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex. Additional power is given by section 23, to make extra bye-laws as follows :—

Section 23.—(1.) Section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be extended so as to empower every Urban Authority, to make bye-laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say :—The keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing. The structure of floors, hearths, staircases, and the height of rooms intended to be used for human habitation ; the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses ; and the provision in connection with the laying out of new streets, of secondary means of access where necessary for the purpose of removal of house refuse and other matters.

For the prevention of occupation as dwelling or sleeping rooms, any room situated over privies, &c.

For the prevention of buildings being erected on ground filled up with offensive matter.

Section 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to unsound meat has been extended to all articles intended for the food of man.

Power is given to limit the duration of any license granted after the adoption of this Act, for the use and occupation of Slaughter Houses, such time not being less than 12 months.

The importance of this section will be seen on referring to report on Slaughter Houses. It will be necessary to renew these licenses at the termination of the period for which they are granted. Good order of premises may be secured before a renewal is granted. The sections giving this power are 29, 30, 31, which are extracted as follows :—

Section 29.—Licenses granted after the adoption of this part of this Act, for the use and occupation of places as slaughter houses, shall be in force for such time or times only, not being less than twelve months, as the Urban Authority shall think fit to specify in such licenses.

Section 30.—(1.) Upon any change of occupation of any building within an Urban Sanitary district, registered or licensed for use and used as a slaughter house, the person thereupon becoming the occupier or joint occupier shall give notice in writing of the change of occupation to the Inspector of Nuisances. (2.) A person who fails or neglects to give such notice within one month after the change of occupation occurs, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. (3.) Notice of this enactment shall be endorsed on all licenses granted after the adoption of this Act.

Section 31.—If the occupier of any building, licensed as aforesaid to be used as a slaughter-house for the killing of animals intended as human food, is committed by a court of summary jurisdiction of selling or exposing for sale, or for having in his possession, or on his premises, the carcase of any animal, or any piece of meat or flesh diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for the use of man as food, the court may revoke the license.

Other provisions are made in this new Act, such as the erection of hoardings, means of ingress, and egress, from places of public resort, &c.

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

The special powers conferred by the said Act are :—

Inspection of dairies (which includes any farm, farm house, cow shed, milk store, milk shop, from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for the purpose of sale) where the Medical Officer of Health is in possession of evidence, that any person in the district is suffering from any infectious disease, attributable to milk supplied within the district, from any of the above mentioned places, situated within or without the district. In certain cases, power is given to the Sanitary Authority to prohibit the supply of milk.

Cleansing and disinfection of premises to prevent or check infectious disease.

Penalty on persons ceasing to occupy houses without previous disinfection, or giving notice to owner, or person making false answer. These provisions exist in sections 7, and 13. By virtue of section 14 of this Act, it is specially stated that the Local Authority shall give notice of the provisions contained in section 7 and 13 to the occupier of any house in which they are aware that there is a person suffering from an infectious disease.

The above named sections will be found in a copy of a circular below :—

No person, without the sanction in writing, of the Medical Officer of Health, or of a registered medical practitioner, shall retain elsewhere than in a public mortuary, or in a room not used at the time as a dwelling place, sleeping place, or work room for more than 48 hours, the body of any person who has died of an infectious disease.

Power is given to detain persons suffering from an infectious disease who are without proper lodging or accommodation, in an Infectious Hospital, by the order of the justices.

The throwing of infectious rubbish into ash-pits, &c., without previous disinfection, to be considered an offence under this Act.

Every person who wilfully obstructs any duly authorised person of the local authority in carrying out the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and forty shillings a day as long as the offence continues.

Copy of circular sent to each case of infectious disease notified in accordance with Section 14, Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 :—

SOUTHAMPTON URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Section No. 7.—Every person who shall cease to occupy any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has, within six weeks previously, been suffering from any infectious disease, without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a registered medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, or without first giving to the owner of such house, room, or part of a house, notice of the previous existence of such a disease, and every person ceasing to occupy a house, room, or part of a house, and who, on being questioned by the owner thereon, or by any person negotiating for the hire of such house, room, or part of a house, as to the fact of there having, within six weeks previously, been therein any person suffering from any infectious disease, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Section No. 13.—Any person who shall knowingly cast, or cause or permit to be cast into any-pit, ash-tub, or other receptacle for the deposit of refuse matter, any infectious rubbish, without previous disinfection shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

The above Act having been adopted by the Southampton Sanitary Authority, your particular attention is directed to Clauses 7 and 13 of the said Infectious Disease Prevention Act, herewith appended.

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS, Medical Officer of Health.

Municipal Offices, Southampton, December, 1890.

Copy of circular sent out by Sanitary Authority in regard to infectious disease notifications :—

BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Compulsory Notification of Infectious Diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Where a person residing in any house is suffering from any of the following diseases, viz. :—Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Small Pox, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Cholera, Typhus Fever, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal Fever, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the head of the family, and in his default the nearest relative of the patient present in the building or in attendance, and in default of any such person, the occupier of the building shall, as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from any of the above infectious diseases, send notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health immediately—

PENALTY.—Every person required to give notice as above mentioned, who fails to give the same forthwith, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Forty Shillings.

The name and address of the Medical Officer of Health are Dr. A. WELLESLEY HARRIS, Municipal Offices, Southampton.

Municipal Offices, Southampton, 5th December, 1891.

By Order,

R. S. PEARCE,
Town Clerk and Clerk to the
Urban Sanitary Authority.

The following is an extract from a circular issued by the Local Government Board, and brings with it many increased duties :—

Circular.

Town Councils and other Urban Sanitary Authorities.

LEGISLATION OF 1891 AFFECTING TOWN COUNCILS AND OTHER URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
Whitehall, S.W.,
30th September, 1891.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to call the attention of the Town Council or Urban Sanitary Authority to the following Acts of Parliament which were passed during the last Session :—

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., c. 75).

This Act has been passed to amend the law relating to Factories and Workshops.

The most important provisions which it contains, so far as it affects Sanitary Authorities, are those which relate to workshops, the sanitary regulation of which it places under the direct control of the Sanitary Authorities, instead of that of the Inspector of Factories. These provisions will come into operation on the 1st of January next. (Section 40.)

It is provided by section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1871 (41 Vict., c 16), that any factory, workshop, or work-place not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the work

carried on therein that are a nuisance or injurious to health, or so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein, shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by the Public Health Act.

Section 101 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, however, directed that this provision should not apply to a factory or workshop subject to the provisions of that Act relating to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding.

The words "or workshops" in the last-mentioned section are repealed by section 39 of the new Act, and the effect of this is to make the provision in section 91 of the Public Health Act above referred to applicable to workshops generally, instead of only to those not now subject to the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878; and it will be the duty of the Sanitary Authority to enforce that provision accordingly.

The new Act also provides that sections 3 and 33 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, which relate to cleanliness, ventilation, and overcrowding in, and lime-washing of, factories and workshops, shall cease to apply to workshops. (Sections 3 (1) and 39.) These matters must, therefore now be dealt with under the Public Health Act or under the powers conferred by section 4 of the new Act.

That section provides that every workshop as defined by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, including any workshop conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein, and every workplace within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be kept free from effluvia arising from any drain, watercloset, earth-closet, privy, urinal, or other nuisance, and unless it is so kept it is to be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the law relating to public health. (Sub-section (1).)

The definition of "workshop" in section 93 of the Act of 1878 is too lengthy to be inserted here, but one point in connection with it may be mentioned. The section directs that a place solely used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of a workshop for the Act. By section 31 of the new Act. in lieu of this it is provided that a room solely used for the purpose of sleeping therein shall not be deemed to form part of a workshop for those purposes

Section 4 also provides that where, on the certificate of a Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances, it appears to the Sanitary Authority that the lime-washing, cleansing, or purifying of a workshop, or of any part of it, is necessary for the health of the persons employed therein, the Sanitary Authority shall give notice to the owner or occupier, requiring him to do the work (sub-section (2)); and that if he fails to comply with the notice within the time specified therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10s. for every day during which he continues to make default, and the Sanitary Authority may, if they think fit, do the work themselves, and may recover from him, in a summary manner, the expenses incurred by them in so doing. (Sub-section (3).)

For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops, the Sanitary Authority and their officers, without prejudice to their other powers, are to have all such powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, or otherwise, as an Inspector of Factories has under the Act of 1878. (Section 3 (2).)

As regards these powers attention may be called to Part III. of the Act of 1878, and especially to section 68. It has hitherto been necessary, under section 69 of that Act, that in certain cases the Inspector of Factories should obtain authority from a Secretary of State, or a warrant of justices, before entering a workshop, but it is now expressly provided by the new Act that the powers of entry conferred by section 68 of the Act of 1878 on an Inspector of Factories may be exercised without the authority or warrant required in certain cases by section 69, and the latter section is repealed. (Section 25 and 39.)

The powers of the Sanitary Authority under section 68 of the Act of 1878 will be in addition to those which they now possess under section 102 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

If any child, young person, or woman is employed in a workshop, and the Medical Officer of the Sanitary Authority becomes aware of it, section 3 (3) of the new Act requires him forthwith to give notice of the fact to the Inspector of Factories for the district. This provision should be brought under the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Authority. By section 96 of the Act of 1878, the term "child" is defined as meaning a person under the age of 14 years, a "young person" as meaning a person of the age of 14 years and under the age of 18 years, and a "woman" as a woman of 18 years of age or upwards.

Section 4 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, provides that where it appears to an Inspector of Factories that any act or default in relation to any drain, water closet, earth-closet, privy, ash-pit, water-supply, nuisance, or other matter in a factory or workshop is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under that Act, the Inspector shall give notice to the Sanitary Authority, and that on such notice being given it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Authority to make such inquiry and take such action as may be proper for the enforcement of the law. For the purposes of the section, the Inspector of Factories may take with him into the factory or workshop a Medical Officer of Health, Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer of the Sanitary Authority. The new Act will apply this enactment to workshops conducted on the system of not employing any child, young person, or woman therein, and also to laundries (Section 2 (1).)

The Act of 1891 further provides that where an Inspector of Factories has given notice to the Sanitary Authority, under section 4 of the Act of 1878, as amended, and proceedings are not taken within a reasonable time for punishing or remedying the act, neglect, or default referred to in the notice, the Inspector may take the like proceedings for this purpose as the Sanitary Authority might have taken. He will be entitled to recover from the Sanitary Authority all such expenses as he may incur and are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceedings (Section 2 (2)).

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Parts I. and II. of this Act (compulsory) were mentioned in the previous annual report.

I would however advise the adoption of Part III., which is optional, the value of such adoption will be seen from the following extract.

Extract from memorandum issued by the Local Government Board, on the Housing of the Working Classes, 1890.

Working Class Lodging House.

Part III. consolidates the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1885, commonly known as Shaftesbury's Acts. This Part of the Act may be adopted by any urban sanitary authority for their district. When it has been adopted it empowers the urban sanitary authority to provide "lodging houses for the working classes," which expression includes separate houses or cottages for the working classes, whether containing one or several tenements. For this purpose it empowers the authority to purchase or rent land, or, with the consent of the Board, to appropriate any land for the time being vested in them or at their disposal, and on such land to erect any buildings suitable for lodging houses for the working classes, and to convert any buildings into lodging houses for those classes, and to alter, enlarge, repair, and improve the buildings, and to fit up, furnish, and supply them with the requisite furniture, fittings, and conveniences. It also enables the urban sanitary authority to contract for the purchase or lease of any lodging houses for the working classes already or hereafter to be built and provided, and, with the consent of the Board, to appropriate the same for the purposes of this part of the Act, and to sell, with the consent of the Board, any land vested in them for these purposes, and to apply the proceeds in or towards the purchase of other more suitable lands.

*** Proposed Bye-Laws.**

With respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, to replace those adopted in 1868.

During the year I have had an opportunity of bringing before the Sanitary Committee some revised bye-laws, constructed upon the following points.

For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

For the registration of houses so let or occupied.

For inspection of such houses.

For enforcing the provision of proper water closet accommodation for, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation.

For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of courts and courtyards thereof.

For the giving of notices, and the taking precautions in case of any infectious disease.

* NOTE.—These Bye-Laws should not be confused with those advised for *Common Lodging Houses*, they being separate and distinct.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

CLAUSE 1.—In these bye-laws unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them ; that is to say :—“Lodging house ” means a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family. “Landlord,” in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting. “Lodger,” in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or part of a house may have been let as a lodging or for his use and occupation.

EXEMPTED HOUSES.

CLAUSE 2.—In any one of the several cases hereinafter specified, a lodging house shall be exempt from the operation of these bye-laws ; that is to say :—(a) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and exclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture shall be such that the amount accruing due in any term shall be at the rate or in the proportion of not less than *six shillings* per week. (b) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger, of any furniture, shall be such that the amount accruing due in any shall at the rate or in the proportion of not less than *seven shillings* per week.

These bye-laws are intended for the poorer districts, the better-class houses let in lodgings will be exempt.

Provision is made in them to fix a minimum air space for the inhabitants of rooms. This is much needed, as will be seen in report on over crowding (page 42). During my visits to the dwellings of the working classes, I have frequently found people crowded together in one room, with an allowance of far too limited air space.

They contain valuable clauses, which provide for a proper number of water closets for the persons inhabiting the house, for their situation, ventilation, structure, flushing, trapping, and their construction on Hygenic principles. Such clauses would be of immense use in this Borough, as they provide remedies for the serious evils existing in many of our poorer houses which are usually occupied by more than one family.

A clause also constructed for the proper construction of ash-pits.

For the removal of solid or liquid filth at least in every day from rooms. This clause would be invaluable in the poorer districts where I have found it a common practice to keep solid and liquid filth for days in a room. Several of the preceding Clauses throw the onus of cleanliness upon the occupants.

For maintaining premises always in a cleanly state.

The Sanitary Committee have decided to call a special meeting at an early date, to finally consider these bye-laws, when they will be presented in their entirety, and I sincerely hope they may be adopted.

Their adoption will relieve the owners (of small property) and make the tenants responsible for the cleanly condition of the premises in which they reside.

There is but little doubt that the occupants of some of these houses are responsible for the insanitary condition in which they are found, causing not only a danger to their own health, but the health of other occupants and neighbours.

To show how great is the necessity for such bye-laws, I have referred to my notes on 475 houses in one very poor district, and found that out of this number 266 contain the members of two or more families.

The following table shows the number of nuisances abated during the year 1891 :—

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCE.				NUMBER.
Drains cleansed, repaired, re-trapped, &c.	...	...	...	492
Manure and offensive matter removed	...	...	...	54
Damp walls of houses remedied	...	...	...	77
Bath and sink pipes disconnected from house sewers	...	...	...	40
Rain water pipes and gutters repaired	..	...	...	27
Swine and poultry kept in a dirty state	...	...	...	11
Insanitary closet pans removed and improved kinds substituted	...	...	...	111
W.C.'s and soil pipes ventilated	...	...	...	3
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	343
W.C.'s repaired and defective water supply remedied	...	...	...	115
Urinal re-constructed	...	...	...	1
Defective paving in yards repaired	...	...	...	38
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	14
Steam pipe disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	1
Improperly constructed ash-bins	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	1,340

It is satisfactory to note that (with a few exceptions tabulated under "Cases before the Magistrates") the notices issued by the Sanitary Authority to obtain the above improvements were all complied with.

Offensive Trades.

An application was made for the establishment of the trade of gut-scraper at Chapel. The applicant having carried out the requirements of the Sanitary Authority, this application was granted.

A second application was made for the same business at Portwood, but the premises being unsuited, the applicant was informed that if he consented to render the premises suitable, the Sanitary Authority would reconsider his application. The premises were not rendered suitable, and the trade was established, but was afterwards suspended.

We have in the town two fat melting establishments, which render surrounding air very offensive, especially during the summer months. It is difficult to keep these places in cleanly order without special bye-laws. The effluvia escaping from these premises is most nauseous.

Section 113 of the Public Health Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vic., chap. 55, empowers any Urban Authority to make from time to time, bye-laws with respect to any offensive trade.

Food.

The following were condemned as unfit for human food :—

Cheese ...	... 90 pounds.		Bloaters ...	5 boxes.
Kippers...	... 40 boxes.		Fish ...	2 barrels.
Sprats ...	... 15 boxes.		Beef ...	4 entire carcasses.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

I obtained information concerning an outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia amongst Cattle in this town in July. On hearing that some of the affected beasts were being slaughtered, I watched the cases, seizing those which were unfit for human food, and having them destroyed at the Corporation Destructor to prevent the chance of their sale or consumption as food.

Urinal, Town Quay.

It is my duty to point out to you that the Urinal, situated on the Town Quay, still remains in its unsatisfactory condition, and trust the erection of some better accommodation, which is greatly needed, will be considered by you.

Application for Common Lodging-House Licenses.

Five applications were laid before the Sanitary Authority for Common Lodging Houses. Two of these were refused, the premises being unsuited. Two are under consideration. One was transferred.

Application for Slaughter-House Licenses.

Three applications were considered and granted under the provisions set forth in the Public Health Amendment Act, Sec. 29. (See new Acts).

Removal of House Refuse.

A great improvement has been made during the year under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

The Borough has been divided into six districts, having a separate district for each day of the week. The whole of the staff are sent to a distinct one each day. The result has been very satisfactory, complaints of non-removal being reduced considerably. In any instance in which removal has not been carried out I would advise the public to send information of any accumulation left on their premises, to the office of the Sanitary Authority, and not allow the accumulation to increase.

The total number of ashes removed during the year amounted to nearly 18,000 loads or 25,000 tons, the whole of which was burnt at the Destructor.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

Our staff of inspectors consisted of one chief and three assistants. One of the assistants was discharged a year ago, and up to the present the vacancy has not been filled.

I would advise you to consider at your earliest convenience the advisability of totally re-organising our present staff, as it is perfectly impossible to carry on work with confidence or system. This is the more important, as the work of this department has become more than doubled during the past two years by reason of the many new duties which fresh Acts have imposed.

I have collected statistics upon this matter from other towns, which show that we, having a population of nearly 65,000, are comparatively very low in the numbers of our working staff.

Improvements.

* YORK STREET.

This improvement is one which will prove of great value in removing a large proportion of houses which are quite unfit for human habitation, many of them being dilapidated, without through ventilation, damp, and filthy, and I trust this measure will be carried out.

* KING STREET.

The removal of a ruinous block would be a great improvement, opening up King Street and improving the neighbouring houses.

In concluding this report I must apologise for the very many literary faults which must be evident. The time, however, allowed for its production, together with my numerous duties, has only allowed me to make certain that the facts and figures contained herein are accurate.

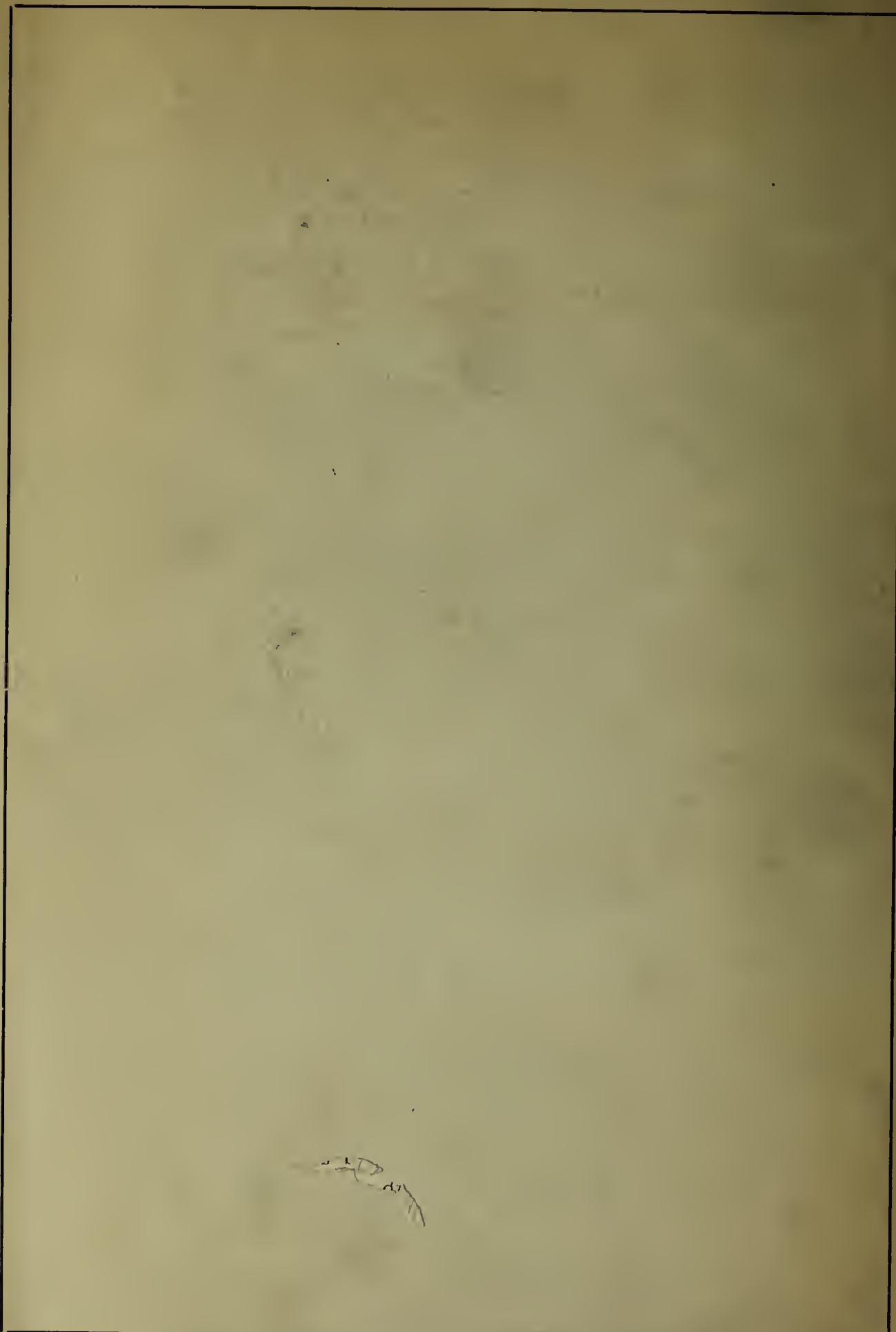
I have the honour to be gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS.

* A plan of these buildings will found at the end of this report.





Map showing localities where infectious diseases have occurred.